THE DECATUR DAILY REVIEW.

VOL. II, DECATUR, ILL. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1880. NO. 564

THIS WEEK

We Shall Close at Six O'clock Instead of Seven, In Order to Get Ready for Stock Taking.

LINN & SCRUGGS.

In the Meantime we Shall Continue Our Great Clearance Sale Until the 1st of September.

LINN & SCRUGGS.

We Shall Add Four Salesmen More to Our Present Force In Order that Customers May Receive the Best Attention.

LINN & SCRUGGS

Local Weather Report.

Table, showing height of Barometer and Thermometer, per cent. of Humidity, Direction of the Wind, Rainfall and State of the Weather at Decatur, Illinois.

AUGUST 9, 1880.

Latitude, 39 degrees, 53 minutes. Longitude, 89 degrees, 40 minutes. Elevation above mean sea level, 663.68 feet.

Reported by J. STEBBINS King, M. D., Meteorological Observer Signal Service, U.S.A.

	Barom.	Therm.	Hum.	Wind.	Rain.	Weath.
7 a. m.	29.012	73	90	w.	00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.806	89	62	w.	00	Clear.
7 p. m.	29.894	72	65	w.	00	Fair
Maximum		89				
Minimum		71				
Mean	29.744	79				

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

MAILS CLOSE.

Illinois Central, north	6:15 a. m.
P., D. & E., east	10:00 a. m.
Wabash, east	11:00 a. m.
Illinois Midland, west	11:00 a. m.
P., D. & E.	11:00 a. m.
Wabash, west	2:30 p. m.
Wabash, St. Louis Div.	2:30 p. m.
I., B. & W., Champaign Div.	2:30 p. m.
P., D. & E., west	2:00 p. m.
Chicago & Burlington (via. Mendota)	3:00 p. m.
Chicago, Foreston & Dubuque. (via. Mendota)	3:00 p. m.
Illinois Midland, east	4:00 p. m.
Illinois Central, south	4:45 p. m.
Night Mails	7:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Night mails	5:30 a. m.
Illinois Central, from south	6:40 a. m.
P., D. & E., from west	10:40 a. m.
Chicago & Burlington (via. Mendota)	10:40 a. m.
Chicago, Foreston & Dubuque, (via. Forestion)	10:40 a. m.
Wabash, from west	12:00 m.
Wabash, St Louis Div.	12:00 m.
Illinois Midland, from east	12:00 m.
I., B. & W., Champaign Div.)	12:00 m.
P., D. & E.	2:30 p. m.
Wabash, from east	3:30 p. m.
P., D. & E., from east	3:40 p. m.
Illinois Midland, from west	4:30 p. m.
Illinois Central, from north	5:30 p. m.

THE CITY.

The new directory is in print.

Desirable farms for rent are scarce.

Rain is badly needed. The dust is stifling

Democratic county convention tomorrow.

It is now lawful to shoot paririe chickens.

The new route to Chicago is well patronized.

No fasting matches are reported in this section.

New buggies are getting too numerous to mention.

Hancock club meeting at the court house, Saturday evening.

The Kansas fever has abated. These good times do not have the effect to induce people to go west.

The east bound passenger on the Wabash yesterday noon was an hour and a half behind time.

The pay car on the I. D. & S. R'y will arrive in this city to-morrow. The pay master has already commenced to deal out the dollars at Indianapolis.

A. T. Bowman is out again, having almost entirely recovered from the injuries received in a runaway on July 29th.

The practice of closing the stores early has an appreciable influence to increase the attendance at prayer meetings.

Corney Tryner, of Bloomington, is engaged in a business and information canvas of Maroa and vicinity for the Macon county directory.

Busher will have laid for the whole length of the cellar under his shoe store, a branch sewer pipe to connect with the sewer on Main street.

Uncle Billy Foster, of Niantic, dropped in and renewed his subscription yesterday. He was on his way to Ohio to visit Governor Foster.

None of the members of the Decatur Turn Verein will compete for the prizes at the Danville Turner-Fest for the simple reason that some of our best turners cannot attend.

The I. D. & S. still runs a through coach to and from Kansas City, but this arrangement is only for the night trains. The Indianapolis passengers are transferred here during the day.

The Hancock club meeting at the court house Saturday evening will be addressed by Dr. J. W. Shaw and Jacob Frick, of Macon. Both democrats and republicans are cordially invited.

The quantity of beer which is regularly imbibed during the warm weather is astonishing. Express messengers on the different trains out of Decatur often have as high as fifty or sixty kegs for one railway station.

The American and United States and Pacific express companies are getting quite a row at Chicago, and the Pacific refuses to take any express packages from the American at that place. The U. S. and Pacific are acting together.

Nick. Laux has purchased a pretty team of dark dun color with white manes and tales, from —— Walker, of Macon, Ill. The horses are valued at $400; they are very gentle and will make a valuable addition to Nick's livery stable.

Kite flying is rising in favor with our juveniles, and once again we shall see the mournful spectacle of old rags, weather beaten paper, dirty string and half-rotten pine sticks dangling from telegraph wires and oscillating with the breezes in the trees.

The earnings of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y for the fourth week in July show an increase of $15,000 over the corresponding period last year, and it is rumored in several large cities that speculators will take advantage of this fine showing to bull the stock.

Yawcoop Heifer was the euphonious appelation of the German who disturbed the flower-beds and feelings of ladies in the second ward on Wednesday. 'Squire Peake fined Yawcoop $5, and gave him some good advice about indulging too freely in the flowing bowl.

There has been frequent complaint made that certain sections of this city are afflicted with corner loafers who stare women out of countenance, fight, swear, and make the lives of the people in the neighborhood where they gather, miserable. The police ought to be tired of telling these fellows to move on, and they should soon declare a regular war against them.

The Wabash St. Louis & Pacific company has purchased eighteen acres of ground east of Chicago, on which a large number of new side tracks will soon be laid, and new stock yards, having a capacity for 1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle, will be built. Numerous other improvements by the Wabash company are in contemplation, but so far those above named are the only ones that have been completed or started.

The printers made us say yesterday morning that the coal miners' ball would take place on Tuesday evening. This is all wrong. The ball is set for this (Friday) evening, and the miners will therefore have their fun to-night. The interest which the managers of the coal shaft have taken in the affair together with the arrangements made by the laborers, give a certain guarantee for the success of the entertainment.

The employees of the I. B. & W. R'y at Champaign have quit work because the banks refused to honor the checks of the company which had been given out to the workmen in place of cash for the regular pay. The "I. B." for two months past has been paying them off in checks on New York without having deposited the needful money to make them good, and the employees, mindful of the fact that the company had already failed to pay $300,000 of wages due, have refused to work until the cash is given them.

"HONOR BRIGHT."

McKinnon at the Court House Last Night.

A Fair Crowd and a Very Flat Speech.

A good crowd was in attendance at the court house last night to listen to Jo Cannon, who is seeking re election to congress by the people of this district. Jo was in great labor throughout the whole speech, and was evidently very guarded in what he had to say. He patronizingly admitted that democrats of the north were not a bad set of fellows, but those terrible southerners were to be dreaded. He admitted that General Hancock was a brave soldier, but denounced his order No. 40, and subsequent political utterances. He took from God Almighty and the whole people the credit of the growth and development of this country for twenty years, and claimed all for the republican party. He detended a protective tariff, the reconstruction acts, the federal election laws, and all the leading measures of his party. Some of the points he discussed will at another time receive our consideration.

After Jo was through, "Our Dick" was called upon, who entertained the crowd for a short time in a jocular manner. "Dick" was on his own dung hill, and was the big rooster of the occasion.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Anthony Baer returned from Cleveland last night.

Mrs. J. K. Warren, who has been quite ill for several days, is now rapidly recovering.

Miss Fanny Hessey, of Danville, arrived here yesterday. She is the guest of Miss Belle Burrows.

Hon. J. G. Cannon arrived here from Danville yesterday afternoon and took quarters at Priests's hotel.

Miss Ella Wood, of Chicago, went to Springfield yesterday afternoon with her Decatur hostess, Miss Ollie Oglesby.

Rev. A. C. Armentrout, of this city, will make the speech at the temperance meeting to morrow night. He deserves a good audience.

Will Goodwin will leave to-day or to-morrow for the big camp meeting at Mechanicsburg. He will visit some college chums in Springfield before returning home.

Rev. W. H. Batson is at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., where he is enjoying his summer vacation in an invigorating climate with his relatives. He has been absent about three weeks, but will return in time to preach in his church on Sunday, August 22nd.

Ex Senator Oglesby, accompanied by his son Robert, and Hiram Keyes, left for Springfield yesterday morning. The ex-senator went in response to a telegram from Gov. Cullom, requesting him to be present at the soldiers' reunion and deliver a speech on the occasion.

Frank Tuttle has returned from Chillicothe, Mo., having concluded his work on the Wabash R'y there. He will make a short visit with his old Decatur cronies, and will leave next week to take up his engineering work on the new line of railroad between Virden and Jacksonville.

That Fast Train.

The Wabash men and their friends on other railroads are still talking of that fast run by the special train on Sunday last. Inasmuch as the statements with regard to this train have oftentimes been inaccurately given by the press, we gladly give a portion of our space to a reprint of the correct account of that famous run. The train was a special, and it carried, among its prominent passengers, the following: His excellency Gov. Cullom; W. S. Lincoln, sup't of the road way and structures; Jacob Johann; sup't of the motive power and machinery; and C. Shanks, general foreman of the Chicago and St. Louis districts. Ed. Hart was the conductor, and W. S. Morris, engineer, pulled them through in a hurry, as will be seen in the record. The train left Auburn station, Chicago at 11 a. m., arrived at Bement at 3 p. m.; Decatur, 3:30; and Springfield, 4:13. This makes the time for the entire run from Chicago to Springfield only five hours and thirteen minutes, the best time ever made over any route between the cities named. The run between Decatur and Springfield was made in 43 minutes, so that the rate of speed was nearly a mile a minute. But this is only a specimen of what the Wabash boys can do.

Married.

By Judge S. F. Greer at his office, on Thursday, August 12, Mr. Adam Boyer and Mrs. Lydia West, both of Moawequa, Shelby county.

KNIGHTS ERRANT.

Members of the Beaumanoir Commandery Going to Chicago.

It is but a few days since an account of the grand encampment of the Knights Templar was published in these columns. To-day we wish to speak of the Sir Knights of Decatur, who will attend the grand Triennial Conclave. The number who have already signified their intention of going is about fifty, besides twenty ladies. For these figures, as well as for the names of departing knights given below, we are indebted to N. L. Krone, a well-posted member of the order. The list of those who will leave on Sunday night, is by no means complete, as many who have not yet been able to so arrange their affairs as to be certain that they can attend, will doubtless be ready when the time for the departure arrives. Among those who intend to go are Sir Knights J. R. Gorin, John Hatfield, C. M. Durfee, G. W. Bright, J. N. Baker, J. C. Hostetler, T. H. Gehrmann, P. Loeb, C. M. Allison, Cy. M. Imboden, Wm. Towling, L. L. Haworth, D. H. Hellman, W. C. Armstrong, David May, J. S. McClelland, A. C. Cornman, W. J. Wayne, D. S. Shellabarger, Will C. Andress, Wm. Starr, W. H. Acuff, James W. Hatfield, B. Z. Taylor and C. H. Brown.

They will leave at 10:40 Sunday night over the I. D. & S. R'y for Tuscola, and will go from there to Chicago on the Illinois Central. They will ride in splendid Pullman coaches, and will go through without change. Upon arriving in Chicago, they will proceed at once to their headquarters in sections 13 and 14 of the encampment in Lake Front park, where their Decatur friends who go on the excursion may find them. They will remain four days, during which time they will have opportunities to witness the imposing parade and the grand prize drill, besides being afforded the pleasure of free excursions on the lake and free admission to Chicago's best theatres. The quarters near the grand camp were furnished from regular army supplies at the solicitation of the Templars' committee, and they are deemed the best that could be had. Decatur Knights may well think themselves fortunate to have secured quarters among those which were first chosen. Many of the wives of the Sir Knights above named will attend, to heighten the pleasure of the splendid affair. They all will have four days of supreme enjoyment, the contemplation of which makes us, and others who are too much pressed with business to attend, feel envious inspite of ourselves.

Railroad Accident.

As freight train No. 5 on the P. D. & E. was approaching Peoria, at 10:30 Tuesday night, while going up hill beyond Hawley's station the train broke in two. On came engine No. 9 with fifteen loaded cars attached, coming down the grade. Engineer Jobe Johnson shut off steam. The train moved faster and faster. He whistled down brakes, but as he did not know the condition of things behind it was of no use. Seeing something was wrong he reversed his engine when he and his fireman, Willard Hardy, set the brake on the tender, and sounded the whistle for down brakes several times with no better result. When they passed the machine shops the train was going at a lively rate down the grade with the engine reversed. Hardy took in the situation at once, left the engine and climed on the top of the grain cars, setting five or six brakes, but did not see any brakesman. The switch where the P. D. & E. connects with the P. & J. was open, it being closed when trains of the former run on the P. & J. On went the unruly train, passed the Union depot into the open switch, jumping ties and rails for the distance of 200 feet, piling up the engine and six loaded freight cars. Johnson being powerless, jumped from the engine just before it arrived at the switch, injuring his breast and right thigh, while Hardy was thrown from the top cars, injuring his thigh and knee. The engine lay on her right side with her machinery demolished. There are four cars badly wrecked. The blame seems to be attached to brakeman Wm. Lee, who was not at his post of duty. Conductor John Cork had charge of the train and was in the rear of his train when she broke in two. The P. & J. main track is blockaded, but it does not interfere with the running of the trains of the other road, as they all use their switch tracks. A gang of men are at work transferring grain and clearing up the debris.

The Beaumanoir Commandary conferred the degree of "Knight of the Red Cross" last evening, upon Hon. William E. Chambers, J. H. Phillips, and Edward Wellip of Forsyth.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Proceedings Last Night.

Present: Aldermen Shoemaker, Nichols, Hardy, Dennis, Bramble, Bunn, Harwood and McNabb.

A gravel walk was ordered on the south side of East Prairie street, at the Broadway corner.

A twelve-foot gravel walk was ordered to be put down on the west side of Eldorado street, between Morgan and Broadway streets.

The bond of Michael Carroll for the sale of intoxicating liquors was approved, and a license ordered issued until February 10, 1881.

The communication of the Bell Telephone Company asking the privilege of putting up poles for telephone wires, was referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

The petition of the Decatur Guards asking for an appropriation to aid them in the purchase of new uniforms, was referred to the finance committee.

A resolution was passed forbidding any and all persons from depositing filth and refuse matter on South Franklin street, South Main street, or in any place within the corporate limits of the city of Decatur.

It was voted that in case parties made application for frear stone pavements, the city would agree to put down the gravel, mix the grout and do the work, provided that the parties making the application shall furnish all the lime, sand and water, and use only the best Portland cement.

A nine-foot gravel walk was ordered on the north side of William street, to extend from Water street east to the alley.

The committee appointed to examine into the city jail, reported that a new roof would have to be put on and floors put down in the two north rooms, and that the east room would have to be plastered, the probable cost of the improvements to be $125. Referred back to the special committee, with instructions to inquire about the cost of purchasing another lot and putting up a new calaboose.

The Street Supervisor was instructed to grade Decatur street in front of Jason Rogers residence. Also instructed to fill up about the well in front of E. Luttrell's on Decatur street.

One thousand dollars of license fund was ordered to be transferred to the streets and alleys account.

The special committee appointed to confer with the gas company reported that said company had agreed to take $2.50 per thousand for gas beginning August 1st. Report adopted.

On motion of Ald. Shoemaker, the Mayor was appointed a special committee to confer with the Illinois Central rail road company with reference to removing their cattle guards from East Eldorado street.

The ordinance committee reported their ordinance with relation to sewers as follows:

No person is to connect with the sewer mains or branches thereof except as hereinafter provided. The Register shall issue a permit to connect after having received a full description of the size of the pipe and of the purposes for which the branch is to be used, and after paying for the privilege as hereinafter provided. The pipe used shall be the best stone tiling, joined together by the best cement: it shall be laid by a licensed plumber, and the directions of the city engineer with regard to its grade and the angle by which it enters the sewer main, shall be followed. Parties connecting with the sewer shall pay as follows: for dwellings and other buildings containing not more than 10 persons, $15; for buildings occupied by more than 10 and less than 25 persons, $30; for hotels and buildings occupied by more than 25 persons, $75. All branch sewers are to be subject to the inspection of the city engineer who shall have authority to order needed repairs and to disconnect any person who refuses to obey his orders. Any violation of the ordinance is punishable by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100. The ordinance shall be enforced immediately after its passage and legal publication.

The street commissioner was ordered to finish the work on Prairie street from North Main to Pine streets.

An ordinance was passed incorporating the residences of H Schlauderman and others in the city, as a part of the Sangamon addition. Adjourned.

The Wabash company has been laying a double track through the city of Lafayette, but the work has been suddenly stopped by an injuction. The superintendent of the road has announced that he will carry all the business of the T. P. & W. away from Lafayette to Logansport unless this double track can be completed. The injunction was granted upon a false idea that the Wabash was lowering the grade of the streets through which it passed, and the railroad seems to be in the right in the case.

John L. Martin to Eli Ulery; tract of land in section 11 of Mount Zion township: $250.

THE CHEAP STORE.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE to CONTINUE 30 DAYS LONGER

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION

On all Summer Goods.

Hosiery, Laces,
Embroideries, Parasols,
Lace and Fancy Goods,
Zephyr Shawls, Gauze Underwear,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

We show the largest stock of the above named classes of goods of any retail house in Central Illinois, and as we are considerably overstocked, we make the offer of

25 Cents on Each Dollar

REDUCTION

IN GOOD FAITH

And pledge ourselves to strictly adhere to the same in all cases, and on all goods above named.

This does not apply to Table Linen, Crash, Bed Spreads, Muslin Underwear, Men's Shirts or Corsets, though our

Prices

On these goods will be found lower than those of any house in Decatur, for a similar class and quality of goods. These being always staples, Summer and Winter, no legitimate dealer can offer or sell them at any considerable reduction, unless they be odds and ends or remnants. We UNDOUBTEDLY offer the BEST VALUE in the goods here enumerated, FOR THE MONEY, in the city.

We sell no dry goods.

CHEAP STORE.

Sign of the Big 18. SOL. MORITZ & CO.

THE TRIED EDITOR.

How the Blackmail Case Was Decided.

Justus Martens, the Volksspiegel editor, who was accused of attempting to blackmail Jacob Dout, was brought before Justice Curtis yesterday morning for trial. The examination of witnesses was commenced at 9 o'clock, and during the four hours succeeding evidence was received from I. A. Buckingham, H. Mueller, Nick Webber, Jacob Dout and his wife. Martens stood alone in his testimony for the defense. Dout swore that the defendent had borrowed a total of $40 of him, and had asked for $50 more. He denied ever having used a knife to frighten Martens, and said he had not threatened him. He testified further that one day he had received from the editor a letter, the substance of which was a threat to arrest Dout for an alleged assault. The letter stated that Dout's penalty, in the event of the arrest, would be $100 fine and imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days Alarmed at this, Dout sought an attorney, told the story of his wrong, and, according to his counsel's advice, had commenced this suit against the plaintiff for blackmail. Dout's wife testified substantially in the same manner. She said that in a fit of anger she had burned the letter, and could therefore not produce it in court. Messrs Mueller and Buckingham testified that the defendant had obtained money from them for the purpose of publishing a German paper here, and that he had not always kept good his agreements.

Martens, being duly sworn, said that he had written the letter but that the whole sum and substance of it was an agreement to give a mortgage on his printing office for $65 on condition that Dout should lend him $15. He said that before he was owing Dont $40, and that according to the agreement which he wished to make he would surrender his whole printing office to Dort in case of a failure to pay the whole amount within three months. He also testified that Dout had come to his house with a butcher knife in his hand and had made an ineffectual attempt to get in at the window. He said that Dout was at the beer hall on the day when it was alleged that Dout had flourished the knife, Nick Webber avowed that he was as sober as the justice.

The evidence being thus concluded Mr. Webber made an exhaustive and able plea for his client, going over the whole evidence and quoting law at a great rate. He certainly did himself great credit, and his audience will be glad to hear more of him hereafter.

Thos. Lee made a loud speech for the prosecution of about half an hour length. The Justice then announced that he thought the evidence sufficient to place Martens under a bond of $200 for his appearance at the next term of court. In default of security the prisoner was lodged in jail.

The greatest punishment that can be meted out to Martens in the event of his conviction at the next term of court, will be a fine of $500 and six months imprisonment in the county jail.

Died.

In Friends Creek township, on Tuesday, August 10th, Clay Griffin, aged 71 years. The funeral services took place from the Newburg Christian church, on Wednesday.

On South Broadway, at ten o'clock, yesterday morning, Jennie, daughter of Wm. B. Bradley, aged 10 months. Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock today at the home of the parents. Friends of the family invited.

Real Estate Transfers.

Ira B. Curtis to Edgar F. Ewing; 320 acres in section 20 of Mount Zion township: $12,000.

James M. Beckett, Charles K. Beckett and John B. Beckett to Maggie Boggess; 80 acres in section 3 of Pleasant View township: $3,500.

Excursion to Peoria.

The M. E. church of Warrensburg will give a grand excursion from Decatur to Peoria and return over the P. D. & E. R'y, on Thursday, Aug. 19th; the net proceeds to be for the benefit of the church. The train will leave Decatur in the morning at 7:15, stopping at all stations, and returning will leave Peoria at 6:15 in the evening. Those desiring it can stop at Mackinaw for fishing. While at Peoria, the excursionists will be given an excursion on the lake. This will be a splendid affair, and the community generally should patronize it. Fare for the round trip only one dollar.

The Sabbath Schools of Wheatland Township will hold their annual Celebration on Thursday the 19th of Aug., 1880, at Corthwait's Grove, one and one fourth miles east of Elwin. Thirteen S. S. are expected to be in attendance. Come every body and enjoy a good time. Executive Com.

That was a pleasant surprise at the residence of Alderman Shoemaker last night, if the head of the house was busy with city affairs for a great part of the evening.

John Black, with W F Busher & Co., will soon be out with a fine carriage with a jumping seat—the work of the Wayne Bros.

W. T. Wells and family left yesterday morning for Minnesota

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Decatur Daily Review.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

THE WOODSIDE.

I think I hear a murmur, so soft and yet so clear,
Of life within the forests, that it reaches even here—
Even here where I am toiling, mid the strife and busy din
Of a world whose gloom and darkness never lets the sunshine in.

[illegible] hill,
Gliding [illegible] rippling rill;
And the willows throw their shadows across my path once more,
[illegible], than they used to when I sought their shade before.

I shut my eyes and listen, and in fancy hear again
From the bosky thicket near me, the woodlark's joyous strain;
While the dusky heights draw nearer till I almost see the sky
Touch them in the purple distance—yet how far away they lie!

Oh, the heights that I have mounted: oh, the weary hours I've known
Since I saw the wayside fountain, leaping on from stone to stone—
Since I saw the old road winding hither, thither, up and down,
Through the leafy walls of summer, through the autumn woods so brown?

Life's hills, that looked so pleasant, oh, how they've proved in time
To be but cloud-capt mountains, and so hard, alas! to climb,
That my gaze has never lingered on the promised land of rest,
Which lies so far beyond them, in the fair and shining west.

Half a score of years have vanished since I watched the river flow
Gleaming brightly as it wandered in the valley's depths below:
Half a score of years may circle, with their meed of joy and pain,
Ere I see that shining river and those pleasant heights again.

But oh, to feel the breezes upon my forehead blow,
As I bounded to the summit, with the step of long ago—
Feel a sense of youth returning in the free, careering wind
And to leave this dusky city, with its teeming life behind.

Old wood, I'm idly dreamin' but must I never go
To where the trees are waving so softly to and fro?
Must I wait till age shall wither all of joy within my breast?
Task," and gain my answer—"Thou shalt have thy hour of rest!"

And when I chafe and weary, with proud, impetuous will,
For many a far-off pleasure, oh, may this promise still
My wild, insatiate longing, and teach my heart to say—
"God, he hath me in his keeping, so the clouds will pass away."

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

It was during the progress of the war of 1759 that the incident I am about to relate occurred.

The Count de Brimont, a young nobleman scarcely five and twenty years of age, had, with his wife, his bride of a week, been taken prisoner and held in close custody in a town of Burgundy.

De Brimont belonged to one of the oldest families in France, was accomplished, enthusiastic, and exceedingly handsome, and his wife was all that the wife of such a man should be; in fact her hand had been solicited by no less than five princes, but undazzled by the brilliant future she might have secured, she chose to ally her fortunes to her heart's first choice.

Though prisoners, the young couple were treated with every courtesy, and surrounded by every luxury, debarred only of their liberty. About a month after they had been taken captive, and when in fact a treaty depended upon their safe-keeping until its conclusion, news reached De Brimont that his loved mother was lying at the point of death, eager to see him once more before she departed. He represented the state of things to the commander of the city, and besought him by the affection he entertained for his own mother, to send him, accompanied by a suitable guard, to his parent's death-bed. In vain, however, were his pleadings; too much depended upon retaining him at present in captivity, and the commander courteously but firmly refused his prayer. De Brimont was in despair; he felt as though willing to give the best years of his life to prison walls, so he could now spend an hour with his so-dearly-loved mother ere she went hence and was no more.

Nearly heart-broken, he once more renewed his entreaties, and once more received a firm denial, when suddenly his young wife appeared, and threw herself before the feet of the commander. "Let him go to his mother," she said, "and keep me here; fix upon a day for his return, and if he is not here at the very hour, let me die."

"Upon these terms I permit you to depart, unattended," the commander said.

At first De Brimont absolutely refused to accept the offer, but upon the eager persuasions of his wife, and the absolute certainty of being able to return long before the day fixed, he at last consented, and with many embraces bade adieu to his devoted wife.

He was obliged to travel many leagues; but the horse he rode was a good one, and by nightfall of the day he set out, he reached his ancestral home. He found the countess, his mother, very low indeed, but the sight of her idolized son appeared to revive her somewhat, and she lingered on until the evening of the day immediately preceding the one appointed for his return.

De Brimont had only time to kiss her cold lips and give hasty orders concerning the funeral, and then leaving her to be followed to the grave by every relative save the nearest and dearest, he set forth on his return, having ample time to accomplish the distance.

He had proceeded about half way on his journey, his mind absorbed in grief on one side at the loss of his parent, and joy on the other at once more beholding his bride, when suddenly he was set upon by a furious wolf of an extraordinary size, which darted out from a wood that skirted one side of the highway. The ferocious beast first seized the horse and tore and mangled the poor animal so terribly that De Brimont was forced to dismount.

No sooner had he touched the ground, and before he had even time for thought, the wolf left his first prey and sprang upon him, and would certainly have torn him limb from limb had he not with a great presence of mind seized the animal by the tongue with one hand, and with the other laid hold of his paws. After struggling awhile with the terrible creature, the tongue slipped from his hold, and his right hand was fearfully mangled by the beast; but, notwithstanding the pain he was in, he leaped upon the wolf's back, and pressing his knees hard into his sides, called aloud for succor. It was not for his own life he fought, but for his poor wife's. Who can realize the terrible thoughts that rushed through his mind during those frightful moments. To his own fate he gave not a thought, save so far as it affected that of his wife; he would perish miserably on the road; the world would say he had purposely fled to some other land, leaving a lovely and loving wife to die for his cowardice and treachery. At length, however, to his great joy, his cries were answered, and some peasants appeared; but none of them dared advance.

"Well, then," De Brimont cried, seeing that entreaties were useless, and perceiving that they carried guns, "fire; if you kill me I forgive you, only swear to me that one of you will hasten to B—— and tell the commander how I died."

They all, with one voice made the required promise, and then one of them fired, but so terrified was he that he only succeeded in sending three bullets through the brave young nobleman's coat, without injuring either him or the beast.

Another then, cooler than his comrades, seeing the intrepidity of the cavalier, and how firm a hold he kept upon the wolf, approached somewhat nearer, and, taking deliberate and careful aim, fired. The wolf was mortally wounded by the shot, and almost instantly expired. Never pausing to dress his wounds, which were very severe, De Brimont distributed a sum of money among the peasants, and offered a large amount to the one who first brought him a horse, for his own was entirely disabled. In an incredibly short space of time a horse was brought, and mounting it, the count hastened on his way.

But the story is told; of course he arrived at the appointed time, and threw himself covered with blood and dust, in his wife's arms.

The account of what he had undergone soon spread far and wide, and when, within a week thereafter, the treaty was concluded, he was escorted to the city gates by the population of the entire city, and departed with his lovely bride amid a torrents of cheers and blessings, to say nothing of presents so rich and weighty that it required several mules, well packed, to carry them away.

The Baltimore Oriole.

The Baltimore oriole, in his brilliant coat of orange, vermilion and black, gifted with a remarkably clear, loud and liquid song, is an industrious, well-behaved and welcome exponent of sunny, perspective hours. Coming to us in May from Mexico and Central America, he is hailed and known variously as the "Hang Nest," "Fire-bird" and "Golden Robin." His pendulous nest, from which he derives one of these appellations, is a well-known fabric, and is usually seen suspended from the swaying terminal wings of the graceful elm, high in the air and far from danger. It is sometimes hung in the willow and maple trees, and is no uncommon ornament to the foliage of the streets in the large cities.

As an industrious mechanic and skilful engineer, this bird displays remarkable ingenuity in the fabrication and placement of its home, and makes available almost any kind of material in its building. The stripping of fine bark, shreds of milkweed stems, the thistles, down of the preceding year, twine, thread, horse hairs and yarn, all enter ingeniously into its composition and are woven and interlaced with a nicety and ingenuity that would shame the fingers of a modern Penelope. The whole structure is of pensile or purselike form, and is suspended from two or three contingent aerial and drooping twigs, by as many firm guys or supports of twine. Narrow at the orifice, the nest gradually enlarges toward the bottom, and is comfortably and cozily lined with down, fine grasses, withered floss and hair. Here, during the weary hours of incubation, in storm and sunshine, cheered and fed by her brilliant-hued lover, my lady swings in her aerial hammock and silently but lovingly broods over from four to six ovoid pledges of love, of a bluish white, bearing dark spots and lines.

The oriole is a valuable scavenger of insects, amphides, etc., and I have often watched with interest his searchings about the pickets, rails of fences and the interstices of bark for small cocoons larvae and spiders, of which latter it seems particularly fond, regardless of position, and often poised on fluttering wing, his sharp and black, needlepointed bill makes quick work with these pests.

Early in August he seeks the umbrageous coolness of the woods, and from that time little is seen of him until the succeeding season. On the wing this bird is pleasant, easy and graceful; his flight being at times quite swift and straight, and his greeting chatter when he alights is always sure to make his presence known. He may frequently be seen climbing about and around the trunks of trees after the manner of the titmice, exhibiting much acrobatic skill in his various attitudes.

The common name of is bird is said to be derived from the colors of the Lords Baltimore (not from the city of that name), which were orange and black, the same as his own. He ranges through the whole United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and breeds chiefly towards the northern portion of this range, although he is very generally dispersed during the summer over the area named.

Would the reader have a memento of the joys that well up in his heart at the approach of sunny days and this golden bird. Let him charitably dispose variously-colored worsteds of yarns wherever he may see this birds in search of building-material, and carefully note the place where the subtle architect is rearing his structure. There will be no need to disturb the nest until it has served its purpose; then, some daring boy, furnished with a long rod and hook attached thereto, will quickly secure for him a curiosity that will grace a cherished place in his den, and vividly recall the silver note, the golden birds and the first sunny hours of the season which have vanished forever.

Married vs. Single.

Those who are in the habit of looking on a state of single blessedness as the most conducive to health and happiness, and who exemplify their faith in their opinion by living in celibacy, will find some fruitful themes for study in the results of the researches of the French savant, Dr. Bertillon. After having studied the morality statistics of every country of Europe, he comes to the conclusion that marriage is productive of health, long life and morality, and is, so to speak, a limited insurance against disease, crime and suicide. According to this finding, a bachelor of twenty-five has not a better prospect for life than a married man of forty-five; and among widowers of from twenty-five to thirty the rate of mortality is as great as among married men of from fifty-five to sixty. Taking the French bills of mortality, he shows that while the annual death rate among married men between twenty and twenty-five years of age is rather under 10 per 1,000, bachelors of that age die at the rate of 16, and widowers at the rate of 19 per 1,000. With advanced life the difference goes on increasing. With regard to crime, Dr. Bertillon asserts that offences against the person are 10 per cent. less, and against property 45 per cent. less among married men than among unmarried. The difference is still more remarkable among women, amounting to 250 per cent. The number of suicides is at the rate of 628 per million for widowers, and 273 per million for bachelors, and 246 per million for married men. In the face of the above statistics we strongly advise bachelors and maidens, and—we were going to say widows, but of course they do not need advice on this subject—to get married without delay.

We firmly believe in the maxim that, for all judgment of any man or any thing, it is useful, nay essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad.

Curious Trees.

The India rubber tree is a native of India and South America.

The guava tree, from the fruit of which the delicious guava jelly is made, is a native of the Indies.

In Malabar, a tree called the tallow tree grows; from the seeds of it, when boiled, is procured a firm tallow which makes excellent candles.

There is a tree in Jamaica called the "life tree," whose leaves grow even when severed from the plant. It is impossible to kill it, save by fire.

The butter tree was discovered by Park in the central part of Africa; from its kernel is produced a nice butter, which will keep a year.

The banyan tree is a native of India, and is an object of great veneration among the Hindoos and Brahmins, who look upon it as an emblem of the Deity.

The manna tree grows in Sicily and Calabria. In August the tree is tapped, and the sap flows out, after which it hardens by evaporation, and the manna is left, of a sweet and nauseating taste.

There is no tree more frequently spoken of in the Bible than the fig tree, and a common cry, even now, in the streets of Cairo, in Egypt, is; "In the name of the prophet—Figs," a cry almost universally used by the venders of fruits.

A tree called the traveler's tree, of Madagascar, yields a copious supply of fresh water from its leaves, very grateful to the traveler. It grows in the most arid countries, and is another proof of the tender care of our Heavenly Father in supplying all His creatures' wants.

The sorrowful tree is found in the Island of Goa, near Bombay. It is so called because it flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen, but soon after it is covered with them, which close up or fall off as the sun rises. It has a fragrant odor, and blossoms at night the year round.

The Island of Fierro, one of the largest of the Canaries, is so dry that not even a rivulet can be found, but by a wonderful provision of Providence, there is a species of tree, the leaves of which are narrow and long, and continue green throughout the entire year; there is also a constant cloud surrounding the tree, which is condensed, and falling in drops keeps, the cisterns placed under them constantly full.

The date tree is a palm tree, and leaves cut from the date tree, under the name of palms, are used in the ceremonies of Palm Sunday, which is the Sunday before Easter, when the multitude cut down palm trees and strewed them in the path of our Lord. Almost every part of this tree is valuable. It is valuable for its fruit and for the palm wine drawn from its trunk. Its leaves are made into hats and baskets, and the fibres of the stem of the leaves are made into cords and twine.

The milk tree is a native of South America. Its fruit is about the size of a small apple, but the milk is the greatest wonder, which is procured by making notches through the bark. At first when it runs out it is as thick as cream. It has the same properties as glue.

The camphor tree grows in Japan and in some of the islands of the Pacific. The camphor is extracted from the wood of this tree, where it is formed in concrete lumps, some of which are as large as a man's arm, though this is rare. The tree has to be sacrificed to procure the camphor.

The cow tree, or palo de vaca, grows on rocks in Venezuela, South America. It has dry and leathery leaves, and by making incisions in its trunk a kind of milk oozes out, which is tolerably thick and of an agreeable balmy smell. At sunrise, the natives may be seen hastening from all quarters, furnished with large bowls to receive the milk.

The Baby-Tower of Shanghai.

The baby tower! Look through that rent in the stone-work—not too close, or the stream of effluvia may kill you. You see a mound of wisps and bamboo straw. It seems to move, but it is only the crawling of the worms. Sometimes a tiny leg or arm, or a little fleshless bone, protrudes from the straw. The tower is not so full now as I have seen it; they must have cleared it out recently. Is this a cemetery or a slaughter house? The Chinese say it is only a tomb. Coffins are dear and the peasantry poor. When a child dies the parents wrap it round with bamboo, throw it in at the window, and all is done. When the tower is full the proper authorities burn the heap and spread the ashes over the land. There is no inquiry, no check. The parent has unlimited power to kill or save. Nature speaks in the heart of a Chinese mother, but want and shame shout louder still. There is a foundling hospital in the Chinese city, with a cradle outside the door and a hollow bamboo above it. Strike a blow upon the bamboo and the cradle is drawn inside. If it contains an infant it is taken and cared for, and no questions asked. There is also a system of domestic slavery in China. At an early age a child is worth a dollar. A father or mother may for money delegate without losing it; for although the father may have sold his son to a stranger, or although a mother may have sold her daughter to prostitution—and concubines in China are only thus to be obtained—the duty from child to parent remains unimpaired, and is strictly performed. The incentives thus offered by Mammon and the alternative preferred by native charity may save lives that would otherwise be destroyed; but this baby tower is a terrible institution. It stands there, close to the walls of a crowded city, an intrusive invitation to infanticide.

The Origin of Croquet.

Croquet players who have considerable liking for this favorite and fashionable sport, will be interested in the origin of the game. Croquet is not, as many suppose, of modern birth, but may be traced through its various stages to Persia, as far back as the eighth century. Its origin was polo, which the Persians played with a long-handled mallet called chugan. In the ninth century the game made its way into the Eastern Empire, the original mallet changing its form to a staff ending in a broad bend filled with a network of gut strings. "Thus," says a writer on the subject, "there appeared in the East, as belonging to the great sport of ball play on horseback the first shapes of two implements which remodeled the whole play life of medieval modern Europe, the chugan being the ancester of the mallet used in croquet, and of an endless variety of other playing clubs and bats, while the bent staff, with its net-work, was a primitive racket."

We find that the original. ball games in which sticks were used were played on horseback, and instead of polo being an outgrowth of these sports played on foot the latter are the changes made in the Persian game of chugan, which, as has been said, was the parent of all our games in which artificial means are used on foot, was easy and natural, and the substitution of a club came by gradual changes, the hand being probably the original implement, which was superceded by the rounded stick.

MAN AND HIS MONEY.—Which is the owner? The late George Peabody said that he owned his money and would not allow it to own him. In this distinction lies the difference between freedom and slavery. Where money is master man is down.

The Declaration of Independence.

It was the Second of July, not the Fourth, which the Fathers thought would be celebrated with bonfires, illuminations and general rejoicing. The great Declaration was reported to Congress, by the committee appointed for that purpose, on the 28th day of June, 1776. It was debated that day and the next, and on the 2d of July a resolution declaring that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved," was adopted by the affirmative votes of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—New York declining to vote, her delegates declaring that they had not been instructed on this question.

This resolution had been introduced as early as the 7th of June, by Richard Henry Lee, of Va., and seconded by John Adams, of Mass. Its adoption, on the 2d of July, was the formal act of separation—the formal Declaration of Independence—and was so regarded by the members of that Congress. John Adams, writing to his wife on the 3d of July, said: "Yesterday, the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor never will be decided among men. The 2d of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America; to be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival."

On the Second of July the Declaration of the Independence of American Colonies was formally adopted, and the Fourth of July, the anniversary only of the adoption of the form and style of that Declaration, is our great National Festival.

The discussion of the question of independence, it will be seen from the facts stated above, was prolonged for nearly a month. Mr. Lee's resolution was introduced on the first of June; the committee appointed to consider the question reported the Declaration, substantially as adopted, on the 28th of June; and on the 1st of July Mr. Lee's resolution came up for action, and an informal vote was taken, one State, New York, declining to vote; two, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, voting in the negative; and one, Delaware, being equally divided. On the 2d of July a formal vote was taken, and Mr. Lee's Declaration of Independence was adopted, all the States except New York voting in its favor. On the Fourth of July following the Declaration of the causes which induced this action—the document now known as the Declaration of Independence—was adopted, substantially as Mr. Jefferson wrote it.

But this declaration was not signed on the Fourth. It was ordered engrossed on the 18th of July, and it was not signed by the members until the 2d of August. It was first publicly read to the people, from a platform in Independence square, on the 8th of July, and to Washington's army on the 10th of July.

Concerning the formal signing of the Declaration, by the members of Congress, some intersting anecdotes are told. John Hancock, the President, wrote his name in a very full, large hand, remarking that "the king of England could read that signature without glasses." Only one of the signers, Charles Carroll, put his residence after his name. It is warranted that, as he signed, some one remarked: "There are several of your name, and if we are unsuccessful, they will not know whom to arrest." He immediately added to his signature the words, "of Carrollton." Benjamin Franklin said to Samuel Adams, after they had all signed their names: "Now, I think, we will all hang together." "Yes," said Mr. Adams, "or we shall all hang separately!"

The first celebration of the Fourth occurred in Philadelphia in 1787. The young Congress was in session there, and a resolution was adopted to adjourn over the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and have a dinner. On the morning of the Fourth they went on board a frigate in the harbor, and a salute was fired.

Of the signers of the Declaration, all except eight were natives of the American soil. One was a native of Maine, nine of Massachusetts, two of Rhode Island, four of Connecticut, three of New Jersey, five of Pennsylvania, two of Delaware, five of Maryland, nine of Virginia and four of South Carolina. Two were born in England, three in Ireland, two in Scotland and one in Wales. Thirty-four were lawyers, thirteen farmers, nine merchants, five physicians, one a mason and one a surveyor. The youngest signer was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was twenty-seven; the oldest, Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, who was seventy. Thirty-seven of them had been regularly graduated in colleges, and twenty others had received an academic education. Fifty-six names are attached to the Declaration.

They all lived to a good old age. The average of fifty-three, at the time of their decease, was over sixty-eight years. The last survivor was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who was over ninety when he died. Fourteen lived to be eighty years old, and four were past ninety when they died. Two of its most illustrious signers, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, both died on the fiftieth anniversary of the Fourth, within a few hours of each other.

A Verbena Mound.

I must tell you about my verbena mound. The invention was all my own, but as I never had it patented you are welcome to it, writes Mrs. M. L. Nutting to the Floral Cabinet. I had four hexagon frames made of plank a foot wide, of graduated sizes. The largest frame was three feet each side, the smallest not quite a foot. The largest frame placed on the ground was filled with prepared soil. Then I took a piece of stove-pipe three feet long and punched it full of holes (don't laugh till I get through), and stuck it up in the centre of the bed. Then the frame next in size was placed on the filled one, and secured from sagging by cross-pieces. This also was filled, and so with the next two; no soil, of course, being thrown into the pipe, the top of which came level with the top of the smallest frame, and was concealed by a large vase containing a scarlet geranium. The frames were then painted green, and verbenas set out in the step-like beds. Every evening during the summer I had several pails of water poured into the pipe, and how they did bloom! hundreds of blossoms displaying themselves all summer to the best possible advantage.

A Boston parson, who has written a book against dancing, gives this description of a ball: "Just look at them. There, elevated on a table, is a moustached gentleman, holding a piece of wood to his shoulder and frantically drawing poor horse-hair over the dried viscera of a dead feline, shouting vociferously incoherent sounds, the meaning of which may be guessed at, while men and women are mostly jumping up and down, scolding, laughing, shouting, coughing, wheezing, bowing, smiling, frowning, winking, blinking, pushing, pulling, sweating, rushing, thundering, rambling, tramping and stamping until the body is exhausted and the lungs cry for air."

Pouring Oil on Troubled Waters.

A New York paper says: Pouring oil on troubled waters is generally regarded by sea captains more as a fine sentiment than as a practical hint to be observed in time of danger, but as far back as 1770, a Dutch East Indian trader claimed to have been saved from shipwreck on a treacherous reef, by pouring a jar of olive oil on the sea. Later, another instance is recorded in which a vessel having been wrecked in a hurricane, a cask of lamp oil, which was kept in a small boat, became broken, and so quieted the sea in the immediate vicinity, that most of the crew succeeded in getting to an island near by.

Captain Jarman, of the ship Romsdal, stated to a reporter, that although he had long known of the wonderful effects of oil poured upon a rough sea, yet he had never put his knowledge into practical use until the last voyage. The subject having been recalled to his mind lately by a little article in one of the seaman's tracts, he determined to test the recipe. He caused to be made two canvas sacks, shaped like a bottle, each having the capacity of about three gallons of oil. These he filled with common lamp oil. Soon after, in the middle of the Atlantic, he encountered a violent hurricane with terrible seas, which lasted about twenty hours. The waves broke over the stern and threatened to swamp the vessel. Remembering his oil, he punctured the canvas bags, and caused one to be towed over each quarter. The effect, he said, was magical. The waves, although remaining at the same height, no longer broke over the stern; several yards around, where the oil had spread on the water, there was apparently a calm. The ship was thus relieved from the tremendous shocks of heavy seas breaking over her, and the danger was considerably lessened. Captain Jarman thinks that the use of oil in case of a ship hove to in a storm, would be a very good thing. He says that although this was the first time he had ever tried the experiment, it was not novel by any means. He had known cases in which crews had escaped from vessels when it would have been impossible to lower a boat without its being swamped, except that oil was thrown over the ship's side and the sea thus sufficiently calmed to allow the boat to be lowered without danger. He has also seen whaling vessels lying quietly, while near by other vessels were tossed about. The whaling vessels were so thoroughly saturated with oil that the water remained calm all about them. He says that the method is so simple and so inexpensive that he intends to have oil bags always ready for use hereafter.

Amen!

1. Its origin: Amen is a Hebrew word, of Hebrew origin. Prior to the time of Christ, it was found in no other language but the Hebrew. Pagans did not make use of it in their idol-worship. But with the introduction of Christianity, it has found its way into the language of all nations who have received the Christian as well as their religion. In the Greek, Latin, German and English tongues, it is the same in orthography, signification, and with very slight deviations, also in pronunciation. It has been left untranslated, and has been transferred from the Hebrew just as it is found there, because there cannot be found in any language only one word that expresses its precise and complete meaning. 2. Its sense: Luther, in his small Catechism defines it thus: "Amen, Amen—that is, Yea, it shall be so." Cruden says of it; "Amen in Hebrew signifies true, faithful, certain." It is used in the end of every prayer, in testimony of an earnest wish, desire or assurance to be heard; Amen, be it so, so so shall it be." Webster says: "Amen, as a noun, signifies truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as a verb, to conform, establish, verify; as an adjective, firm, stable." In English, after the Oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end, of declarations and prayers, in the sense of be it firm; be it established." All these declarations agree in making Amen to mean "verily, true, certain, be it so, so shall it be." Some ancient forms of ritual have rendered it into English, viz: "So mote it be." It is used in address by man to his Maker, and by Him to us, and accordingly, as used by either, differs somewhat in application, as must be evident. For man asks favors, and God bestows them; God makes promises, and man pleads them. When man says Amen, he claims the Divine assurance; when God says Amen, He confirms it.

Have Patience.

"The mills of the gods grind slow but they grind exceedingly fine." Have patience. Whatever may have been done to you by an enemy, if it be really an evil thing, a detestable thing, a thing that is bad in itself, so that it stains the soul of the doer, you need not break a commandment to have revenge. Lift no finger, do no overt thing, say not a word—above all, pray no prayer that punishment may fall upon the one that has despitefully used you, but be sure it will fall. The time will come when, if you have any pity in your soul, you will gladly do aught in your power to help the one who has to-day stabbed you to your heart's core. For in the accomplishment of a cruel deed, in the doing of a shameful act, in the very utterance of words that injure, forces are set to work the power of which cannot be comprehended.

The man who follows another into the shadow of some sweet green place, and for revenge or love of lucre "stabs him at his prayers," perhaps—for men do not always pray upon their knees—kills him, and "so he goes to heaven." But what has the monster done to himself? He has made himself a murderer. Far better death than life with such a consciousness upon it—with that horrible dead face glaring at it from the shadows, and those bloody hands that all the waters of the ocean cannot clean. So, in the hurting of a neighbor, a man hurts himself, turns his steps into those paths in which retribution awaits him, and seldom fails to meet it. Be less sorry for yourself, if harm befalls you, because of the cruelty or treachery of any other mortal, than for that other; for the mills of the gods never rest.

Too Many Studies in the Public Schools.

"Our schools are burdened with too many studies, ologies, isms, and crotchets of eccentric examiners, who exact of others what they could never do themselves," lately said an experienced teacher in the public schools; and there was ample justification for the remark.

A boy or girl who has only a few years to spend in school, and who must leave it to earn a living, has no time to waste in learning things not necessary, and hardly time to pursue those branches which are the prime objects of rudimentary training. Our most intelligent and faithful principals of grammar schools are well aware of this fact, and would gladly simplify the course of instruction, but they are powerless to do it. Crotchety trustees and commissioners have fine theories of education, which they are bound to try at the expense of both teachers and pupils.

Kerosene explosions are often caused by allowing lamps to sit on mantel pieces and other warm places during the day. The oil becomes heated, and a dangerous gas is generated in the vacant space above the oil.

Ingersoll on Intemperance.

Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affections, erases conjugal love, blots filial attachments, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It makes wives, widows; children, orphans; fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggers. It feeds rheumatism, arouses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riot. It crowds your penitentiaries, and furnishes victims for the scaffolds. It is the blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of a midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It hates love, scorns virtue, and slanders innocence. Incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring and the child to grind the parental age. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and hates heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, defiles the jury box and judicial ermine. It bribes votes, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions, and endangers government. It degrades the citizens, debases the legislature, dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the maevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatiated with havoc, it kills peace, poisons felicity, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of all crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy.

The First Stove-pipe Hat.

Yes, son, you are correct. The first time you wear a stove-pipe hat everybody looks at you. Not, as you vainly imagine, because you are the first young man who ever wore a stove-pipe hat, but because it is apparent even to the old blind man who sits in the back pew, without any cushion in, away back under the gallery where the poor have the gospel preached at them, that it is the first time you ever wore a hat of that description. Your old father claps one on the back of his head, puts his hands into his pockets, holds up his head and walks off down the street in a gale of wind and never thinks of his hat. But you, son, you pull yours on at the most graceful angle it can be poised, and you go teetering along, both hands ready to fly at the hat at the slightest provocation or the ghostliest phantom of a puff of wind. You don't look comfortable, son. Your hat is always trying to come off; you bump it against everything you pass; you rub it the wrong way when you try to brush the dust off it; when you carry it in your hand up the aisle, everybody smiles, because you first hold it by the brim and let the crown tip gracefully over your arm; by the time you have hit three or four worshippers in the head with it, you change and turn it under your arm and try to carry it that way without touching it, you put a woman's eye out with your elbow. Then when you sit down, you put the hat down on the floor, setting it on the brim; a fatal mistake. And then before the sermon is half through, you put your feet on it three times. But never mind; you have to learn sometime. Only don't imagine that people never saw any thing of the kind before, because they have. And finally, son, if you are only five feet three inches high, don't think a hat three feet five inches high improves your appearance, or makes you look taller. Because it doesn't. It makes you look as though you clerked in a second-hand clothing store, but it doesn't make you look taller. By and bye, when you have worn a high hat two or three years, you will wear it so naturally that it will become you. But the first time—oh, my son, my son!

An Oswego girl dropped one of her false eyebrows in a church pew, and it so badly scared the young man at her side that he fainted. He thought it was his mustache.

Let a man pull a straw out of a haymow at Leadville to pick his teeth with, and the first thing he hears is: "Say, you thief, did you know hay was worth $200 a ton around here?"

If you think no one cares for you in this cold world, just tell your neighbors that you propose to keep hens. You will be surprised to see what an immediate interest they will manifest in you.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," but there's no use chucking a copper cent into the contribution box loud enough to make the folks on the back seat think the communion service has tumbled off the altar.

It is said that there are two or three men in this country actually suffering from liver complaint, despite the thousands of "certain cures" advertised in the papers. This is strange, if true.

Gentleman, by request of lady—"Conductor, put this lady off at the next corner." Polite new conductor—"'Xcuse me sir; seems as how she's behavin' of herself; don't seem no occasion for proceedin' to 'xtremes.

A lady told her little son, who was teasing for something to eat, to wait until breakfast was ready. With a tear in his eye, he burst out, "I jest honestly sometimes think you're a stepmother!"

"Do you know what you are eating?" whispered one of the boarders, as he watched his neighbor wrestling with a piece of leathery pie. "Alas," sighed the martyr. "I know only too well. 'Tis but a little faded flour." And passed his plate for another slice.

If the young man who went to call on a girl on South street last Sunday, but who suddenly left the front door and shot out of the yard, with a dog attached to the dome of his trousers, will return the dog, a reward of five dollars will be paid by the girl' father, and no questions asked.

"Now, children," said a Sunday-school superintendent, who had been talking to his scholars about good people, "when I am walking in the street, I speak to some persons I meet, and I don't speak to others; and what's the reason?" He expected the reply would be, "Because some are good and others are bad," but, to his discomfiture, the general shout was, "Because some are rich and others are poor."

A lecturer on natural history was called upon the other day to pay for a live rabbit which he had in a basket in a railway car, and which the conductor said would be charged the same as a dog. The lecturer vainly explained that he was going to use the rabbit in illustration of a lecture he was about to give in another town, and, indignantly taking a small live tortoise from his pocket, said, "you'll be telling me next that this is a dog, and that I must pay for it also." The conductor went for superior orders, and on his return delivered this lecture on natural history: "Cats is dogs, rabbits is dogs, but a tortus is a hinsect." The professor had to pay dog fare for the rabbit.

Amusements for Children.

On rainy days the active child resents his confinement within doors, and is more than usually troublesome. I know of nothing which will afford him surer amusement than the making of a scrap-book. Provide the little ones with a pair of blunt-pointed scissors, and let them cut and trim neatly the pictures from papers you do not care to preserve, circulars of farm machinery or any thing they fancy, and then, armed with a cup of boiled starch and an old tooth-brush (if you have one), let them exercise their ingenuity in filling the book with their collections. Quite small children find enchantment in this kind of work. A large picture may be put in the centre of the page, and the space around it filled with small ones or short pieces of prose or poetry. I have seen very pretty ornaments for these juvenile scrap-books cut out of the illustrated books for children which had become badly tattered with use so that the pictures were all that were worth preserving. When two pages are full the book should be left open until dry before going on. This amusement need not make much litter about a house, and the little workers can easily learn to pick up their scattering scraps after themselves, and wash their starch-cup and brush after using them, so that they will be ready for the next rainy day.

Favors.

If you want to be happy, never ask a favor. *Give* as many as you can, and if any are freely offered, it is not necessary to be too proud to take them; but never ask for or stand waiting for any. Who ever asked a favor at the right time? To be refused is a woful stab to one's pride. It is even worse to have a favor granted hesitatingly. We suppose that out of a hundred who petition for the least thing—if it be even for an hour of time—ninety-nine wish with burning cheeks and aching hearts, that they had not done so. Don't ask favors of your nearest friends. Do everything for yourself, until you drop, and then if anyone picks you up, let it be because of his free will, not from any groan you utter. But while you can stand, be a soldier. Eat your own crust, rather than another's dainty meals; drink cold water rather than another's wine. The world is full of people asking favors, and people tired of granting them. Love of tenderness should never be put aside, when its full hands are stretched towards you; but so few love, so few are tender, that a favor asked is apt to be a cruel millstone around your neck, even if you gain the thing you want by the asking. As you cast your bread on the water, and it returns, so will the favor you ask, if unwillingly granted, come back to you when you least expect or desire. Favors conceded on solicitation are never repaid. They are more costly in the end than an overdue usurer's bill.

Learning to Swim.

A London editor, after observing that probably not one in twenty of the persons who indulge in boating on a holiday can swim, proceeds to tell his readers how to acquire this accomplishment. "Nothing," he says, "is more easy. When the air is out of a body its owner sinks; when the air is in the body its owner floats. Let any one slowly draw in his breath as he draws back his legs and pushes forward his arms, retain it while he is preparing for the stroke which is to propel him, and slowly let it go through his lips as his arms are passed back from before his head to his sides and his legs are stretched out. The action of the stroke should not be quite horizontal, but should be made on a slight incline downward. The real reason why people take weeks to learn how to swim is because swimming professors either do not know or do not choose to teach the philosophy of breathing so as to render the body buoyant. I would engage to make any one a tolerable swimmer in an hour, unless he be a congenital idiot."

Weary.

Some people are always tired—unfeignedly so. When they get up tired in the morning, they should try and ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is very often due to defective ventilation of the bed-room, or from using an undue amount of warm bed-clothes and bedding. Feather beds are too soft and yielding, and partially envelope the sleeper, thus producing profuse perspiration. The habit of lying too much under blankets is also very pernicious, by reason of the carbonic acid exhaled by the sleeper being respired. Again, it a common error to suppose that by simply opening a window a little at the top, a room can be ventilated. People forget that for proper ventilation there must be an inlet for the air. In bed-rooms there is often neither, and if there is a fire-place, it is generally closed up. Again, it is a mistake to suppose that foul air goes to the top, for the chief impurity, the carbonic acid falls to the bottom. There is nothing so efficacious in removing the lower strata of air as the ordinary open fireplace, especially if there is a fire burning.

Household Hints.

If two or three bottles of ammonia, left unstopped, are put in prominent places in a room, all insects will soon leave.

Keep the house as clear as possible of rats. If they will not enter the trap set for them, drop a little oil of rhodium in the traps; that will attract them.

If all steel or tinware is well rubbed with lard and then with common unslacked lime before being put away, it will never rust. This is also the best plan to remove rust.

To keep a lawn fresh and green, put on frequently a slight sprinkling of salt or bone dust, or any good fertilizer. When the soil, is soft run the roller over it; it improves the appearance. The application of a little ground gypsum also helps it. But above all, use the mowing machine frequently.

Canning Green Corn.

To every six quarts of corn take one ounce of tartaric acid dissolved in boiling water; cut the corn from the cob and place in sufficient water to cook; put the acid in while the corn is cooking; when done, seal in glass cans. To prepare for the table, pour off the sour water and save it; put enough fresh water to the corn to cook it; for every quart of corn add one small teaspoonful of saleratus, and let it stand a few minutes before cooking; while cooking put in a teaspoonful of sugar; if the corn turns yellow, too much saleratus has been used; pour back some of the sour water till it turns white again; season with salt, cream, butter and pepper, same as fresh corn.

An American writing from Spain urges the shipment of labor-saving implements there. Spanish farmers plow with the end of a piece of wood about five inches thick, as was done in the middle ages. Sowing and reaping machines are unknown, and grain is not threshed. Oxen tread it out, and it is winnowed by women, who toss it into the air to scatter the chaff.

Throughout France, gardening is practically taught in the primary and elementary schools. There are at present 28,000 of these schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under the care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the principles of horticulture.

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Suggestions About Shopping.

From Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.

Purchasers should, as far as possible, patronize the merchants of their own town. It is poor policy to send money abroad for articles which can be bought as cheaply at home.

Do not take hold of a piece of goods which another is examining. Wait until it is replaced upon the counter before you take it up.

Injuring goods when handling, pushing aside other persons, lounging upon the counter, whispering, loud talk and laughter, when in a store, are all evidences of ill-breeding.

Never attempt to "beat down" prices when shopping. If the price does not suit, go elsewhere. The just and upright merchant will have but one price for his goods, and he will strictly adhere to it.

It is an insult to a clerk or merchant to suggest to a customer that he may buy cheaper or better goods elsewhere. It is also rude to give your opinion, unasked, about the goods another is purchasing.

Never expect a clerk to leave another customer to wait on you; and while attending upon you, do not cause him to wait while you visit with another. When the purchases are made, let them be sent to your home, and thus avoid loading yourself with bundles.

Treat clerks, when shopping, respectfully, and give them no more trouble than is necessary. Ask for what is wanted, explicitly, and if you wish to examine goods with a view to future purchasing, say so. Be perfectly frank. There is no necessity for practicing deceit.

The rule should be to pay for goods when you buy them. If, however, you are trusted by the merchant, you should be very particular to pay your indebtedness when you agree to. By doing as you promise, you acquire habits of promptitude, and at the same time establish credit and make a reputation among those with whom you deal.

It is rude in the extreme to find fault and to make sneering remarks about goods. To draw unfavorable comparisons between the goods and those found at other stores does no good, and shows want of deference and respect to those who are waiting upon you. Politely state that the goods are not what you want, and, while you may buy, you prefer to look further.

If a mistake has been made whereby you have been given more goods than you paid for, or have received more change than was your due, go immediately and have the error rectified. You cannot afford to sink your moral character by taking advantage of such mistakes. If you had made an error to your disadvantage, as a merchant, you would wish the customer to return and make it right. You should do as you would be done by. Permanent success depends upon your being strictly honest.

Dogs and How to take Care of Them.

The best way to keep a dog healthy is to let him have plenty of exercise, and not to over-feed him. Let them at all times have a plentiful supply of clean water, and encourage them to take to swimming, as it assists their cleanliness. When you wash them, do not use a parti[illegible]

Meat boiled for dogs, and the liquor in which it is boiled thickened with barley meal, or oatmeal, forms capital food. The distemper is liable to attack dogs from four months to four years old. It prevails most in spring and autumn. The disease is known by dullness of the eye, husky cough, shivering, loss of appetite and spirits, and fits. When fits occur, the dog will most likely die, unless a veterinary surgeon is called in. During the distemper, dogs should be allowed to run on the grass; their diet should be spare; and a little sulphur be placed in their water. Chemists who dispense cattle medicines can generally advise with sufficient safety upon the diseases of dogs, and it is best for unskillful persons to abstain from physicking them. Hydrophobia is the most dreadful of all diseases. The first symptoms are attended by thirst, fever, and languor. The dog starts convulsively in his sleep, and when awake, though restless, is languid. When a dog is suspected, he should be firmly chained in a place here neither children nor dogs or cats can get near him. Any one going to attend him should wear thick leather gloves, and proceed with great caution. When a dog snaps savagely at an imaginary object, it is almost a certain indication of madness; and when it exhibits a terror of fluids, it is confirmed hydrophobia. Some dogs exhibit a great dislike of musical sounds, and when this is the case they are too frequently made sport of. But is a dangerous sport, as dogs have sometimes been made mad by it. In many diseases dogs will be benefited by warm baths. The mange is a contagious disease, which is difficult to get rid of when once contracted. The way is to apply to a veterinary chemist for an ointment, and to keep applying it for some time after the disease has disappeared, or it will break out again.

A Strange Tradition.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned, and after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water agitated by the first had become muddied, and when he bathed he came out copper-colored; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and, out of pity for his misfortune in color, he gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and, having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were open, the first was found to contain spades, hoes and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engine of the mind—the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

"John, what odor is that?" "Cloves, love." "But that other?" "Allspice, my beloved." "But isn't there another?" "Yes, apples, belovedest." "Just one more?" "Raisins, my most belovedest." "Well, John, if you'd only just drink a little brandy, now, I think you would make a good mince pie."

It must have been tremendously embarrassing to that nice young man out at Bowling Green, Ky., who escorted the preacher's fair daughter to church Sunday night, and arrived late, to hear the reverend gentleman read from the Bible as the couple marched up the aisle, "My daughter is greviously tormented with a devil," which verse occurs in an account of a New Testament miracle. The whole congregation snickered, and it would be hard to tell which felt the worst, the preacher, his daughter, or her escort.

Extraordinary Shooting.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: The celebrated Dr. Carver, has a most formidable rival in the person of Dr. John Ruth. He gave an exhibition of his wonderful skill with the rifle at Shell Mound Point, Berkley, in the presence of about one hundred spectators, largely composed of the "crack shots," with both the rifle and shot-gun. There was also a fair sprinkling of ladies in the assemblage.

The doctor was accompanied by his wife, a prepossessing lady of medium stature, who also entertained the company by a brief display of her skill in the manipulation of the rifle and pistol. This was Mrs. Ruth's first exhibition in public, and she manifested considerable perturbation at first, or, as the Doctor expressed it, "she was a little skittish upon her first appearance," but after the first two or three shots the nervousness disappeared, and the glass balls were shattered in quick succession.

The balls were thrown into the air by an attendant, Mrs. Ruth breaking six out of nine. She then perforated a glass ball held in an attendant's hand at a distance of about twenty feet, and repeated the experiment with the hammer of the rifle held downward. She also shattered with a pistol several balls thrown in the air, and also a ball held in the hand. Mrs. Ruth was loudly applauded for her steady nerve and wonderful marksmanship.

Dr. Ruth then proceeded to give an exhibition of his fancy shooting at a glass ball held in the hand of his attendant, he taking aim through his legs with his back to the object. He also held the rifle with the butt resting upon the top of his head, the hammer pointing downward. He also shot with his back reclining upon the table. In all these experiments he was successful on the first attempt.

He also performed the Austin Brothers' mirror trick successfully. Turning his back to the attendant, he sighted the rifle by the aid of a small hand-mirror, and broke the ball at the first trial. Perhaps the most wonderful feat that he accomplished, and one requiring considerable nerve on the part of both himself and attendant, was shooting a cigar out of the mouth of the latter, an experiment which led many to predict that the Doctor's assistant would not live to a very green old age. Another interesting experiment was shooting without a sight, that essential adjunct being covered by having a piece of cardboard placed around the barrel at its extremity. The absence of the sight apparently made no difference, as the destruction of the vitreous spheres continued unabated.

The following experiments were also successfully accomplished: shooting a ball from the head of an attendant, the latter being blindfolded; the same feat with the bandages removed from the attendant's eyes, and the latter looking into the muzzle of the rifle. One-hand shooting with a small rifle, manipulated in a variety of difficult ways, holding a rifle with the hands placed back of the neck.

In none of these shots did the Doctor fail to shatter the balls from the hand of he attendant. One of the most marvelous feats he performed was the follow[illegible] shot broke it into a thousand pieces.

An exhibition of very rapid shooting was also given, the Doctor breaking the balls as fast as the attendant could throw them into the air. The exhibition closed with a display of short-range pistol-parctice, in which the marksman was not as successful as with the rifle, having, as he remarked, by way of apology, had little experience with the weapon. All those present expressed much astonishment at Dr. Ruth's wonderful skill, and it seemed to be the general verdict that Carver's proficiency was secondary to that of Dr. Ruth.

Brilliant Whitewash.

Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt.

It should be put on right hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said about a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls.

Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is pretty, for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown, make a reddish stone color. Yellow-ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases the darkness of the shades is determined, of course, by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make rules because tastes are different, and it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. We have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel. When walls have been badly smoked, and you wish them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons be wanted, the same proportion should be observed.

That every man should regulate his actions by his own conscience, without any regard to the opinions of the rest of the world, is one of the precepts of moral prudence; justified not only by the suffrage of reason, which declares that none of the gifts of heaven are to be useless, but by the voice likewise of experience, which will soon inform us that, if we make the praise or blame of others the rule of our conduct, we shall be distracted by a boundless variety of irreconcilable judgments, be held in perpetual suspense between contrary impulses, and consult forever without determination.

A clergyman asked his Sunday school: "With what remarkable weapon did Samson at one time slay a number of Philistines?" For a while there was no answer, and the clergyman, to assist the children a little commenced tapping his jaw with the tip of his finger, at the same time saying, "What's this? What's this?" Quick as thought, a little fellow innocently replied; "The jawbone of an ass, sir."

Hens That Steal Their Nests.

All wild birds deposit their eggs in some concealed place. According to their habits they select a place for their nest in a hollow tree, in a thicket of bushes, a clump of grass or amid the dense foliage of trees and bushes. Birds that build their nests on the ground approach them cautiously, and leave them so that they will not attract attention. Fowls that still retain some of their old wild habits, as the guinea-hen and pea-fowls, choose places for building nests where they are not likely to be disturbed. The pheasant, which is but partly domesticated, will not lay or set on eggs when kept in confinement. The guinea hen and pea-fowl will rarely, if ever, set on eggs in an artificial nest placed in a building. Before they commence to lay they may be seen searching for some secluded spot in which to deposit their eggs.

Hens, when allowed to roam at large as they do in warm countries, where they pick up most of their food in the woods, select places for nests in the same way wild birds do. If the object is to procure eggs for the table or for the market, it is well to have them deposited in nests that are conspicuous and easy to approach, as the sooner they are gathered the better their condition will be. If, on the other hand, chickens are desired, then the hen should be allowed to lay eggs in a nest the location of which is known only to herself. She should also be allowed to sit on them without being disturbed, and to bring forth her brood of chickens in good time, as she will ordinarily do. Common observation shows that hens are more successful in rearing large flocks of fine chicks that are permitted to "steal their nests" and to remain in quiet possession of them.

A "stolen nest" is rarely in a good place for obtaining the eggs, but is almost invariably in a good place for hatching them. It is ordinarily near the ground in the side of a mow or stack of hay, where there is little danger of being disturbed or of being visited by other hens for the purpose of depositing eggs. Since poultry-raising has been elevated to the rank of a science and many appliances have been introduced for hatching eggs and rearing chickens, the increase of fowls has been slow and very uncertain. Many poultry fanciers have recommended removing the eggs from nests as soon as they were laid, storing them in a cool place, and returning them to the nest a few days after the hen showed an inclination to set. Some have advised allowing several hens to set on nests arranged in rows, and an examination of he eggs at stated times.

It often happens, howeve,r that some superannuated biddy that has never enjoyed the advantages of the information contained in modern poultry books and periodicals, "steals her nest" and hatches and raises more chickens than all the hens that were privileged to occupy nests constructed on philosophical principles, and whose eggs were tested every few days by the aid of delicate apparatus. The knowledge an experienced hen has of her own particular business is profound. It is fortunate for persons who delight in eating fine fowls that she is not conversant with the poultry literature of her day and generation. If she was, the noble race of hens might become extinct in a few years. Then there would be no [illegible]

Eggs left in nests where they are laid generally retain their vitality better than if kept elsewhere. The periodic visits of the hen apparently exerts a stimulating influence in preserving the embryo in a vigorous state. There is no advantage in examining the eggs under a setting hen except to remove such as are broken, and it has often been observed that there are no broken eggs in a "stolen nest." Such a nest is not visited by any strange hens. The regular occupant is never frightened from it, while it is generally so constructed that it is easy to approach and leave the eggs without breaking them. "Stealing nests" is a variety of theft that deserves to be encouraged. To this end there should be a goodly number of holes in the foundation of barns, and various boxes accidentally dropped within easy reach of the poultry house.

Farm Life.

One Sunday evening the Rev. Washington Gladden had a talk with the boys of Springfield, Mass. By way of preparation he sent out a circular to 100 of the most conspicuous business men, inquiring about their homes during the first years of their lives. He received 88 answers, and of these 74 replied that they had had the training of farm life. There could not be a more hopeful indication of the prosperity of the country than an assurance that 74 out of 88 boys in a community were training for the farm life. It is a hard life but it is an independent life, and is favorable to religious growth and a cultivation of the Christian graces. Corporations fail, manufacturing becomes dull, store-keepers cease to do business, and the hum of the factory is stilled; stocks go down and banking houses close; but the earth yields its fruit to the frugal and industrious laborer. There is a narrow tendency manifested by those engaged in professional life to underrate the importance of life on a farm; it is considered a half alive and dead sort of existence; but what can be deader than the impecunious hard worked clerkships in the city, with exacting duties and little or no time for leisure or recreation? The hope of the country, next to religion, lies in its small farms, and consequently in bringing up the rising generation to work the farm. Bring up your children with just ideas of the independence, the rescources, the utility of life on the farm. Farm life means hard work, but there is always time for rest and recreation, such as is afforded by no other occupation.

Abusing Newspapers.

Some people think that they are very smart when they abuse a newspaper or an editor. They forget that many papers have largely profited by becoming the objects of these attacks, and that some editors have thrived on being assaulted. Aside from this consideration, it should be remembered that an editor is often obliged to occupy a very delicate position. His sense of right will sometimes cause him to attack or defend a man, a business, a class or a cause at a risk of making enemies of others, only to find those in whose interests he had labored display ingratitude. Of course no level-headed editor expects to find much gratitude or charity. He must generally be content with the approval of his own conscience, and pursue the course he believes to be right, regardless of either frowns or smiles, supported by his conscious rectitude. It will all come right in the end. It is hard to be misunderstood, and to find those to whose support you have earned a right, desert you to meet alone the attacks of those whom you have incensed in pursuing the course you were convinced was right, but you will thereby learn a lesson of self-reliance, and form a habit of judging entirely for yourself, that will be invaluable. You will be able to tell the truth, however distasteful, and refuse to utter a falsehood, no matter how much pleasanter it may promise to make things go.

Plain words make the most ornamental sentences.

You can get an elegant lithographic map in six colors, descriptive of the great trip across the American continent, free, by sending your address to J. R. Wood, Gen. Pass. Agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

MODERN FEMALE DRESS.—This is how Mary Kyle Dallas, the authoress, says it feels: "Take a man and pin three or four large tablecloths about him, fastened back with elastic and looped up with ribbons; drag all his own hair to the middle of his head and tie it tight, and hairpin on about five pounds of other hair and a big bow of ribbon. Keep the front locks on pins all night and let them tickle his eyes all day; pinch his waist into a corset; give him gloves a size too little; shoes ditto, and a hat that will not stay on without a torturing elastic, and a frill to tickle his chin, and a little lace veil to blind his eyes when he goes out to walk, and he will know what woman's dress is."

Everything good in man leans on something higher.

It is claimed by some medical men that smoking weakens the eyesight. Maybe it does, but just see how it strengthens the breath.

[Wausau (Wis.) Central Wisconsin.]

We love everything that's old. Old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine. And the famous author might have added—old medicines, because of their known worth. In a late communication Mr. Eustace Bauer, Modina, Mo., thus speaks of an old German household remedy. I prize Hamburg Drops very highly. I had suffered for seven years with a severe disease of the liver. I vainly expended a great deal upon physicians and for medicines. I concluded to use Hamburg Drops. The trial was crowned with the highest success, as I am to-day healthier than I have been for years.

THE MARKETS.

New York Market.

Flour heavy; superfine state and western 3 75@4 50; common to good extra 4 00@4 50; good to choice 4 60@7 00; white wheat extra 4 50@5 00; extra Ohio 5 17; St. Louis 4 50@7 50; Minnesota patent process 6 00@8 75. Wheat—winter weak; spring quiet but steady; ungraded spring 98; No 2 spring 1 07@1 09; ungraded red 96@1 07; No 3 do, 1 05½@1 06; No 2 red, 1 08½@1 09, steamer, No 2 do, 1 05½@1 06; steamer, No 3 do, 1 01½@1 02; mixed winter 1 05½@1 06; ungraded white 1 07; No 3 do, 1 00½@1 01; No 2 do, 1 04½@1 05. Corn easier and more active; ungraded 45@48¾, No 2, 48@48½, closing at 48½ asked. Oats scarce and wanted; mixed western 39@41; white western 40@47. Eggs steady at 12@13. Pork dull and heavy, new mess 14 35. Cut meats dull and nominal; long clear middles 7¾@7⅞, short clear do, 8¼. Lard weak; prime steam, 7 60@7 62½. Butter dull at 14@26.

Chicago Market.

Flour, quiet but firm. Wheat, generally unchanged but some sales rather higher, No 2 Chicago spring, 88@90, No 3 Chicago spring, 81@82½, rejected, 58. Corn, quiet but steady, No. 2, 35⅝, rejected, 34½. Oats, quiet but firm, No. 2, 23½@24. Rye, quiet and unchanged. Barley, quiet and unchanged. Pork, fair[illegible] and a shade higher, 14 50@15 00 [illegible] August and September [illegible] 11 00 November [illegible] August, [illegible] tober. Bulk shoulders, [illegible] 7 45, short clear, 7 65. Whisky, [illegible] 1 09. The Drovers Journal reports hogs dull, mixed packing, 4 40@4 60, light, 4 40@4 75, choice heavy, 4 70@5 00. Cattle, dull, shipping, 4 85, western cattle, 3 00@3 10. Sheep, steady and firm, good to choice, 3 75@4 15.

Cincinnati Market.

Flour firm; fancy 5 25@5 75; family 4 55@4 85. Wheat firm; No 2 red 95@96; No 2 amber 92@93. Corn slow; No 2 mixed shelled 39. Oats steady; No 2 mixed old 33; new 30. Rye steady, No 2, 70. Barley firm; No 2 fall 95. Pork nominal at 14 50. Lard quiet but firm; western 7 25. Bulk meats strong and firm at 4 95, 5 00, 7 65@7 70. Bacon steady at 5⅝, 8 10, 8½, 8⅝@8 40 loose Whisky easy at 1 07. Butter dull; western reserve 17@18; choice 15@16. Hogs active and firm; common 3 75@3 38; light 3 45@3 60; packing 4 50@4 90; butchers 4 90@5 00; receipts 11 66; shipments 718.

Toledo Market.

Wheat dull; No 3 white Wabash 93½; amber Michigan 99; No 3 red Wabash 92¾; No 2 Dayton and Michigan 99; rejected 82½; No 2 red mixed 93. Corn dull; high mixed 40½; do No 2 spot August 39½; No 2 white 43; rejected 39½. Oats dull; No 2 25½; rejected 22. Closed—Wheat quiet; No 2 red Wabash, August and September 97.

Philadelphia Market.

Flour, dull and unchanged. Rye flour quiet at 4 50. Wheat quiet; rejected 1 00, cargo rates; No 2 red, prompt shipment, 1 10 for February. Corn in good demand at full prices for local lots; high mixed elevator 51; rejected track 40; steamer 49, cargo rate; sail mixed August 48¾ bid; 49½ asked. Oats quiet and unchanged.

A Cleveland man is so afflicted with insomnia that he has to go to church to get sleep.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

A Councilman's Recommendation.

In Cleveland, the councilman from the 11th ward, J. Jackson Smith, esq., recently recommended St. Jacobs Oil to a prominent politician, who was a martyr to rheumatic pains and who by its use was entirely cured.

Rational Treatment and Positive Cures

are what the afflicted seek for, and those who resort to Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are not doomed to disappointment. So positively efficacious is his Favorite Prescription in all cases of female weaknesses, nervous and other derangements incident to the sex, that this potent remedy is sold under a positive guarantee. For particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book (given away by druggists), or see the wrappers of the medicine. Sold by druggists.

WASECA, MINN., April 5, 1879.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D.:

Dear Sir—I feel that I should be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines. For years I have been a great sufferer from a complication of chronic diseases which our physicians treated in vain. I am now using your Favorite Prescription and find myself almost well. Your medicines have done me more good than anything I have ever used.

I remain, gratefully yours,

MRS. E. B. PARMALEE.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH D. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well,

which is answered in three words, take Hop Bitters. See another column. Express.

WILHOFT'S Fever and Ague Tonic. The old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

Malt Bitters regulate, purify, strengthen and nourish the maternal functions.

HUNDREDS of lives have been saved by HUNT'S REMEDY, the great kidney medicine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures dropsy and all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and used daily by physicians in their practice. Do not delay but try HUNT'S REMEDY.

"They cannot all lie," was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials to Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. It is infallible.

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort and be cured before it is too late.

Sellers' Liver Pills never fail to cure biliousness, indigestion or headache. Sold by all druggists.

A most righteous judgment awarded Dr. Lindsey for the wonderful cures performed by his Blood Searcher. Sold by all druggists.

No poisonous drugs enter into the composition of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected. It is the perfection of the chemist's art, and will, beyond a peradventure, restore the hair on bald heads.

Write to H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College for catalogue and circulars. All the young men are getting them.

Use Kidney-Wort and rejoice in health. One package makes six quarts of medicine, safer, purer and more effectual than any bitters or pills.

A Great Chicago Enterprise.

The labratory for the manufacture of Electric Bitters is one of Chicago's greatest enterprises, giving employment to a large number of hands. The extensive sale already attained for this wonderful remedy is astonishing. Wherever once introduced and becomes known, it is almost impossible to supply the demand, because of their true merit—curing where all others fail—and at a reasonable price (fifty cents).—Exch.

The friends of temperance will find Malt Bitters invigorating and strengthening.

OUR OWN—NO. 85.

POND'S **EXTRACT** the Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammations, Hemorrhages, Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, &c. &c. Stopping the flow of blood, relieving at once the pain, subduing the inflammation, hastening the healing and curing the disease so rapidly as to excite wonder, admiration and gratitude.

Physicians endorse, recommend and prescribe it. It will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Broken Breast, Boils & Sores, Catarrh, Asthma, Sore Throat, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Piles, And stop all Hemorrhages from the Nose, Stomach or Lungs.

PAIN Destroyed! It will relieve immediately pain in any place where it can be applied internally or externally. For cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. it is the very best remedy known: arresting the bleeding at once, reducing the swelling and inflammation, stopping the pain and healing the injury in a wonderful manner.

PURELY Vegetable. It is harmless in any case no matter how applied or taken. The genuine is never sold in bulk, but only in our own bottles with words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass and our trade mark on the outside buff wrapper *Beware of imitations.* Try it once and you will never be without it for a single day. Sold by all Druggists.

HUNT'S REMEDY

[illegible] Kidney [illegible]

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, [illegible] urinary organs, dropsy, gravel, diabetes, [illegible] disease, pains in the back, loins or side, retention or nonretention of urine, nervous diseases, female weaknesses, excesses, jaundice, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, dyspepsia, constipation and piles.

Hunt's Remedy

Cures when all other medicines fail, as it acts directly and at once on the kidneys, liver and bowels, restoring them to a healthy action. Hunt's Remedy is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have been cured by it, when physicians and friends have given them up to die. Do not delay; try at once Hunt's Remedy. Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Prices 75 cents and $1.25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your druggist for Hunt's Remedy. Take no other.

HAIR Wholesale & retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C.O.D. anywhere. Sole agent for the MULTIFORM. Wigs made to order and warranted.

E. BURNHAM, 71 State street, Chicago.

Rent paid two and quarter years buys one.

MASON AND HAMLIN Organs. Best CABINET or PARLOR Organs in the world, winners of highest distinction at every World's Fair for 13 years. Prices, $51, $57, $66, $84, $108 to $500 and upward. Also for easy payments, $5 a month, or $6 38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square) New York; 149 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

Perry Davis'

Pain Killer.

Every merchant, farmer, miner, mechanic and storekeeper should always keep a bottle near at hand for internal and external used.

FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action.

FOR BRUISES, CUTS AND BURNS it is unequalled as a liniment.

FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be a most available medicine.

Ask your druggist or grocer for it.

Directions with each bottle.

CIVIL, Mechanical and Mining Engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. the oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins Sept. 16. The Register for 1880 contains a list of the graduates for the past fifty-four years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

KEMPER HALL (Episcopal)

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, will re-open on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1880. $[illegible] per annum. Address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

TRIX PERFUME the BREATH.

Singers will find them to relieve hoarseness. For sale by all druggists. Two packages sent on receipt of 50c. TRIX M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FREE A Musical Journal, 3 ¢s as catalogues of music for a 3¢ stamp. T. Baxum, Erie, Pa.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The classical, the scientific and the grammar school will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 9th. For further information apply to DR. STEVENS PARKER, Warden of Racine college, Racine, Wis.

YOUNG MEN, learn telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Lenox Academy, Lenox, Mass.

Fits boys for best colleges. Founded in 1803. Reopens Sept. 15, 1880. Address the principal, HARLAN H. BALLARD, Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass.

Steubenville (O.) Female Seminary.

Board, room and light per year $17[illegible]. Tuition $[illegible] to $[illegible]. One fourth off for ministers. Catalogues free. REV. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Prin.

$14 SHOT GUN! The Best Double-Barrelled Shot Gun in the world for the money. Warranted genuine twist, with Flask, Belt, Box Wads, Box Caps and Wad Punch. Also our Celebrated Kentucky Rifle for $12, warranted or no sale. Send for illustrated catalogue and price lists to JAMES BOWN & SON, Enterprise Gun Works, 136 & 138 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Established 1848.

Ingham University

FOR LADIES, Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y.

Forty-sixth year opens Sept. 9, 1880. Full college curriculum, classical and literary courses. School of music, adopting German and conservatory improvements. College of fine arts, pursuing the best methods of the European schools of art. Best educational advantages. Lowest terms. For catalogues address W. J. SCHMITZ, Treas.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best cough medicine. Dose small, bottle large. Sold everywhere. 25c and $1.00.

Warranted to first buyers.

WILLIAM REID,

Wholesale & Retail dealer in FRENCH & AMERICAN Window Glass, Plate Glass, Ribbed and Rough Plate for Sky Lights, Cut and Enameled Glass, Silver Plated Sash Bars, French and German Looking Glass Plates, Lead and Oil, Colors, Putty [illegible]

WINDOW GLASS WHITE-LEAD OIL & COLORS

12 & 14 Congress St. East, Detroit, Mich.

Dr WHITE'S DANDELION ALTERATIVE

The great Blood Purifier and Renovator. A specific for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and Constipation of the Bowels. Removes pimples and sallowness from the skin, producing a clear complexion. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless and pleasant to take. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted.

PULMONARIA. A safe and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Incipient Consumption. Fifty cents per bottle, large bottles one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale by

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

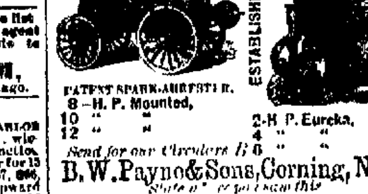
[illegible] Malarial Poisoning

OF THE BLOOD.

A Warranted Cure.

Price, $1.00.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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PATENT SPARK-ARRESTER. 8—H. P. Mounted, 10 " " 12 " " 2-H. P. Eureka, 4 " " 6 " "

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B. W. Payne & Sons, Corning, N. Y.

State where you saw this.

THE only RELIABLE medicine for curing Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, both recent and chronic, in all cases, from infancy to old age, is

FOSGATE'S

Anodyne Cordial.

In test mony of this statement, see certificates of physicians and other patrons, accompanying each bottle.

This medicine is not only the safest and surest means of cure or relief, but it is also the cheapest remedy ever offered to the public, as the smallness of the dose and the size of the bottle will convince every consumer. The principles of economy are as applicable in the selection of medicines and as imperative on the patient as they are in the purchase of any other necessary of life.

Sold by druggists generally.

$5 to $20 A DAY made by agents canvassing for our beautiful portraits and Berlin finish copies. Address G. W. HOFFMAN, Auburn, N. Y.

A Sure relief for **Asthma.** KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Price 35 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

Our **WELL AUGER** is the cheapest, bores the fastest. We are the oldest and largest firm in America. Send for our pictorial catalogue. UNITED STATES MF'G CO., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Harter's **FEVER & AGUE SPECIFIC**

STANDS TO-DAY WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE WORLD. For the cure of all kinds of Ague and Chills it has no equal; having stood the test of universal use for *thirty years* in the most malarial districts, it never fails to cure, not merely removing for a time the symptoms, but eradicating the cause of the disease, thereby making a permanent cure.

PRICE ONLY 75 CENTS.

Manufactured by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

REV. F. HACKEMEIER, Supt. German Protestant Orphans' Home, St Charles Rock Road, St Louis Co., writing April 30th, 1877, says: "*Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific* is a positive cure for Chills and Fever: has never failed with us."

MR. JNO. C. WELBORN of Keysport, Ill., says: "I cured a little girl of Ague of three years' standing, with *Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific*, after the best physicians failed to benfit her."

DR. YOUNGBLOOD of Little York, Mo., says: "I have used *Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific* in my practice, and can heartily recommend it to the public."

WOMAN

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, in adapting remedies for their cure. Many thousands of cases have annually been treated. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. [illegible] Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, [illegible] Leucorrhea, [illegible] excessive flowing, painful menstruations, unnatural suppressions, weak back, prolapsus, or falling of the uterus, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration, internal heat, nervous depression, [illegible] debility, [illegible] When the latter and barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by stricture [illegible] the impediment to the bearing of offspring [illegible] See Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser [illegible] wrapper around bottle.

Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee.

"GO LIKEWISE." Mrs. L. F. Morgan, of New Castle, [illegible] I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. [illegible] completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty [illegible] your "Favorite Prescription" and using the local treatment [illegible] perfectly cured, and Medical Adviser." I commenced to improve at once. [illegible] how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars [illegible] I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised [illegible] Favorite Prescription, sent for the "Medical Adviser," and applied the local treatment [illegible] laid down therein, and were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

EVERY INVALID LADY should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which [illegible] fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Women. Sent post-paid, [illegible] $1.50. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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DECATUR REVIEW

BY S. S. JACK.

FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1880.

Entered at Decatur P. O. as Second Class Matt

The DECATUR DAILY REVIEW is published on the morning of every day in the week exce Sunday. It is delivered by carriers throughout the city, or sent free of Postage by mail at

FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

Subscribers are requested to report any failure on the part of the carriers to properly deliver the paper.

Business communications should be addressed to THE "REVIEW."

Decatur, Ill.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
LYMAN TRUMBULL.
For Lieutenant Governor,
LEWIS B. PARSONS.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN H. OBERLY
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS C. STARKEL.
For Treasurer,
THOMAS BUTTERWORTH.
For Attorney General,
LAWRENCE HARMON.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress,
JAMES. R. SCOTT.
For Board of Equalization,
EDWARD HARPSTRITE.

The Republican has failed to name seven responsible democratic "copperheads" in Macon county. Can it name six?

Governor Cullom is a modest man. When here he stated that his majority over Trumbull would be 30,000. There is nothing like modesty!

While republicans are singing their own praises about their friendship for the soldiers, they forget to say that it was left for a democratic congress—made up largely of southern brigadiers—to pass the bill for the arrears of pensions due over "brave boys in blue."

Brower Bunn says of the democrats "they do not lay down any thing in their platform that they intand to do." Brower has arrived at a point in life where he should be careful to tell the truth. We suggest that he read the democratic platform, and revise his opinions before he goes out on a stumping tour.

The republican orators are now lauding the speech of Stephen A. Douglas in 1861, in which he said there were "only two parties—the party of the union and the party of secession." They forget to tell in the same connection that John A. Logan, after hearing the speech, cursed Douglas for the expression of that sentiment.

Brower Bunn in his late speech at the court house criticised Mr. English for giving "God Almighty" the credit for good crops and returning prosperity. Brower will have enough to do in fighting the democrats, without in any way interfering with the Lord's business. English is willing to give God the praise, but Brower insists that the honors shall be divided between Him and the republican party.

The republican press is now charging that the state militia were used in Alabama in the late election to bulldoze colored men into voting the democratic ticket. We have great respect for our brethren of the press, but we insist that they give the number of militia used, the companies and regiments, as well as the places. You are too general, gentlemen. In other words, your generalizations indicate untruthfulness.

The Republican makes the attempt to belittle Judge Davis, and speaks of the editor of the REVIEW as creator, politically, of this honorable gentleman. The Republican does us great honor. We are proud to have our name associated with that of the honorable gentleman, whether by our political friends or opponents. He is one of the ablest, safest and best men in the country to-day, and more than that, he is for General Hancock.

While the prospect all over the state looks bright for a democratic victory, we must remember that success will not come without a struggle. Illinois has been a republican state and it will take active work to convert it. The responsibility rests with each individual democrat. Be faithful in your attendance on party meetings and do your duty in conversation with your neighbors, and we will push Illinois so far over the line that she will never get back again.

Brower Bunn said the other day in his speech at the court house: "To-day the U. S. Marshals are working without pay." We have not heard of any suffering in this particular, or of any resignations of marshals because they are not being paid for their work. Mr. Bunn had better read up in political history before he goes upon the stamp. He should be coached by his friends, and particularly by that special advocate of truth, the Decatur Republican.

There is a temporary lull in politics just now. The letters of acceptance have had their effect and not now often alluded to. The Sherman letter is also sinking from sight; it took republicans only a short time to get enough of it. The oil business is quiet on both sides. The New York Democratic rally which was ignored by the Associated Press, is forgotten. Garfield is quiet at his home in Mentor. For the rest of this month politicians will take a breathing spell preparatory to the outburst next month. From the prospect now, September will be an active month in the West.

The democracy declare for "free ships and a living chance for American commerce upon the seas and on the land." According to the beautiful theory of "protection of American industries" sustained by the republican party, an American citizen cannot purchase a foreign built ship, no matter how small the price, and sail it under our flag, or if once owning an American ship he sells it, he cannot buy it back and sail it under the stars and stripes. Give us "free ships and a living chance for American commerce," that our flag may again be found in every port and on every sea. John Roach and his confreres have been worse enemies of American commerce than pirates on the high seas.

The absurd campaign stories that "Gen. Hancock is a brute" is taken up by the Decatur Republican, which says "the evidence of their truth is coming in from so many different witnesses, and from places so far removed from each other that it begins to look as though they are too true." The suspicious circumstances about these stories is that the evidence comes "from places so far removed from each other." We are willing that virulent political sheets and orators should call Gen. Hancock a brute. The men who shared the hardships of his many campaigns, and who have always sung and still do chant, his praises, will only be more united for him. Hancock "a brute" and "a swearing swaggering bully"! What do the battle scarred veterans, who under him never knew defeat, think of these choice epithets applied to their gallant old commander? What do they think of the brave home guardsmen who retail these low slanders? That thousands of his old veterans are again flocking to his standard, is proof of the respect, esteem, and love in which he was held by his comrades. Hancock a brute! We pity the men who have to get so low as to retail such slanders.

The republican editors and orators who one now vilifying the democratic congress should carefully read the following from the New York Tribune of March 3rd. 1877.

"When the record of the lower house in the forty-forth congress is written there will be some striking things to be said in its favor. Though the majority did vote to repeal the resumption act they also saved $30,000,000 in the appropriations—a saving which seems now to be accepted by both parties as permanent. Though they did turn out Barclay and appoint Hambleton, they also turned out Schenck and Belknap. Though many of them did engage in a conspiracy to defeat the presidential count, yet a majority had the moral courage to throw themselves with the greatest zeal and fidelity into the work of resisting this plot against national honor, and forced into the presidential chair the candidate not of their choice.

New York World: The Cincinnati Commercial fears that if Hancock were elected a "careeer of profligacy would be entered upon, beginning with the expenditure of enormous sums on creeks and rivers in the south." It is to be inferred from this, we suppose, that the astute editor of our esteemed contemporary considers Gen. Garfield's declaration in favor of "the expenditure of enormous sums" upon the navigation of the Mississippi to be in the nature of "taffy."

Chicago Times: To heap abuse on David Davis has suddenly become the mission of the republican press. Mr. Davis is no better, no worse, than he was a week ago, but in the estimation of the high-toned partisan press he has committed a crime little short of treason. He has declared for Hancock.

David Gomas tried to beat the outgoing Decatur accommodation train over a crossing near Springfield with a mule team, and was struck by the locomotive, which instantly killed him and his mules and demolished his wagon.

Burglars blew open a safe at Clarksville, Bergen county, N. J., and obtained securities of the St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Co., and of the Kansas and Nebraska Railway Co., valued at $36,000, belonging to T. Edgar Hunt.

Dr. Tanner has received an offer of $1,500 per week to lecture from ocean to ocean. Should he satisfy himself of the responsibility of the person making the offer, who is a Chicago man, it is probable he will accept.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

KNIGHTS IN CHICAGO.

Arrangements for a Big Display of Fireworks.

Fine Weather For the Veterans in Ohio and Illinois.

The Tennessee Democrats Go Solid for Wright.

Condensed News From All Over the Country.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 12.—The third and last day of the reunion opened with the usual salute of thirty-eight guns and a reville of the bugle and drum corps. A grand parade of veterans of the late war took place to-day. Each regimental organization, with its old battle flags and ensigns, preceded by attending military companies and followed by a great troupe of cavalry, composed the procession, which was over three miles in length.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The arrangements for the reception of the Knight Templars next week, are now nearly completed. An addition has been made to the published attractions of a magnificent display of fireworks to take place on Wednesday evening. The exhibition will be on the lake front, and will consist of three immense set pieces and an immeasureable supply of rockets and smaller pieces.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL, August 12.—At the soldiers' reunion to-day there was an increased attendance, upwards of three thousand veterans being in camp on the ground. The exercises consisted of firing a salute and the regular routine of camp life, including sick calls, order calls, guard mounts, etc., formal reception by Gov. Cullom and response by Gen. J. M. Palmer.

NASHVILLE TENN. August 12.—The democratic convention nominated Wrought for governor by a strong majority. A committee informed him of his nomination and conducted him to the stand where he delivered an eloquent speech. The convention adjourned this afternoon.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 11.—The grain firm of Inslee & Rathfon went by the board to-day. The liabilities are said to be about $60,000; assets, $250. This firm has been considered one of the best in the state, and the cause of its failure is thought to be a late grain speculation,

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., August 12.—The Universalist Church was burned by incendiaries this morning. Loss $25,000, insured for $4,000. B Hooper, fancy goods, occupied the basement. Loss $4,000, insured for $2,200.

All the prisoners in the county jail at Laredo, Texas, broke out Wednesday afternoon. They were pursued by the police force and two prisoners were shot and killed and several others wounded,

One section of an excursion train returning from Atlantic City to New York, ran into the rear end of another section, Wednesday evening, killing two persons and injuring twenty-five.

Dr. Bennett, a Stevensport, Wis., dentist, while under the influence of liquor, procured a shot gun, went to a hotel and instantly killed Dr. Hagle, an opposition dentist.

Certain engineers at the capital predict that the Washington monument will never be completed, as designed, owing to the insecure character of the foundation.

The executive committee of the world's fair to be held in New York in 1883, have opened their books for subscriptions to the capital stock.

Five hundred delegates attended the Michigan greenback convention at Lansing. David Woodman, of Paw Paw, was nominated for governor.

The investigating committee and officers of the Seawanhaka have been charged with manslaughter and are held in $5000, bail each.

Texas Indians are manifesting hostility. Parties under the comand of Gen. Grierson and Gen. Byrne have been attacked.

There was insurance to the amount of $184,626 on the property destroyed by the Hunter's Point conflagration on Tuesday.

A New York tinner cut the throat of a married woman who resisted his advances. He then cut his own throat.

The Connecticut republicans have nominated Bigelow for governor and Bulkley for lieutenant governor.

Arrangements are being made to have the greatest pyrotechnic display at Chicago next week, ever seen.

Eighteen young Indians from Indian Territory are on their way to school at Carlisle, Pa.

By an accident on the Midland railway, in England, seven persons were killed and twenty injured.

Jake Gregg fatally shot Henry Tripp at Cairo.

Tribute of Respect.

[Resolutions adopted by the Shady Grove Sabbath School.]

WHEREAS, Death has entered our Sabbath school and taken from us our friend, classmate and associate, John E. Turpin, therefore be it

Resolved, By our Sabbath school that to the bereaved parents and relatives, we unitedly extend our heartfelt sympathy, with the assurance that death has taken one of our number, whose manly conduct made him worthy of the position he held among us, demanding at our hands a kind, respectful remembrance.

Resolved, That while in this sad dispensation we recognize the hand of God, removing him beyond the association of schoolmates and friends, we know that he is in the hands of Him who "careth for us all," and in whom is mercy, justice and power.

Resolved, That by his death we all, especially the young, have additional warning as to the uncertainty of life, and recognize the vast importance of giving heed to those matters which concern our peace both here and hereafter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on file in the record book of our Sabbath school; that they be published in the county papers; and also that a copy be sent to the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, with our sincere sympathy and prayer that our Heavenly Father will cause this sad affliction to bear to them peaceful, happy, permanent fruit, which will last through time and eternity.

COMMITTEE.

Shady Grove, Macon Co., Ill., Aug., 8th '80

2,000 PAIRS.

—OF—

Misses' and Children's Hose

at 5, 8⅓ 10, 12½ 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45. and 50c. per pair.

3d&w1w CHEAP STORE.

Mosquito Nets 38c a piece, good Prints 5c a yard and everything cheap or the great clearance sale of

LINN & SCRUGGS.

Fruit cans and everything for housekeeping at ASHBY & ANDRESS. a10d&wtf

Millinery and dry goods at a reduction of former prices, from this day. Call at once.

2wd THEODORE A. GEHRMAN.

W. Ladd's folding cots, folds up like an umbrella, for sale at Ashby & Andress'.

d&wtf

We Give Away

Any one article off our nickel counter to every purchaser of 50 cents worth or over, and

GIVE AWAY

any one article off our 10c counter to every purchaser of a dollars worth or over,

CHEAP STORE.

18 Merchant Street. j10 d&wtf

Fine Steel Engravings.

A large line just received at J. M. Stookey & Co's. on sale for a few days only. Call early and look them over.

Glassware, queensware, rockinghamwar and a full line of groceries at Wm. Niedermeyer's, 22 West Main st.

Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad cures by absorption, all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Try it. Hubbard & Swearingen, sole agents, Decatur.

General Intelligence Office and Employment Agency.

Situations furnished; help supplied; farms rented, bought and sold; desirable city property for sale. Collections will be promptly attended to. Office No. 20 East Main street, Decatur, Ills. N. B. DAVISON.

d2mwt

Tinware and everything for housekeeping at ASHBY & ANDRESS. a10 d&wtf

Dry stove wood and DuQuoin nut coal at McClelland's coal yard, Leave orders at Hand's book store. dtf

The Illinois Midland

Will sell tickets to Terre Haute for the Second Ebel excursion at one fare the round trip. Tickets good going Friday, Aug. 13th, good returning up to and including Monday, Aug. 17th. A. E. SHRADER,

Aug. 14 td Traffic Manager.

If you want to get a nice cheap good fitting suit of clothing, then go to Cheap Charley's.

If you would be sure of a bargain, never buy a watch chain or any other artie of jewelry until you have seen seen Curtl & Ewing's stock and prices. They have everything and their prices do the buisnes

A fine lot of pier glasses and parlor suits at ASHBY & ANDRESS

The largest stock of cooking stoves in town at ASHBY & ANDRESS. a10d&wtf

The Markets.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

White Winter Wheat Flour, per bbl, wholesale	$5 70
XXXX Flour, per bbl, wholesale	0 .0
Patent White Loaf Flour, per bbl	7 50
Corn Meal, per bu	60
Retail, $1 above these prices.	
Wheat, per bu	85@87
Oats	18@20
Corn	27@29
Rye	50

THE GROCERY.

	Wholesale.	Retail
New Potatoes	35	50
Sweet Potatoes, per peck		60
White Beans (navy)		1.60@2.00
Eggs ℔ doz	8	10
Butter—Choice Dairy, ℔ lb	15@16	20
Cheese, ℔ lb	10@11	15
Honey		20c per lb
Onions, new		30cts per pk
Oranges		$6 per box
Lemons		$6 per box

MEATS.

Cattle—Common, per cwt	2 50@4 00
Hogs—Live, per cwt	3 50@4 25
Calves—Live, per cwt	4 00@4 50
Sheep—Live, per cwt	3 00@3 50
Lard	8@10
Hams	11@12½

HIDES.

Green Cured	5½
Dry Flint	10
Green Country	6½
Green Calf	10
Damaged, scared or grubby, two-thirds price.	
Branded, 10 per ct. off.	

POULTRY.

Chickens, live, per doz	1 75@2 25
Turkies per lb	8

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET.

Peaches ℔ box	75c
Pears ℔ peck	00@40c
Apples ℔ bush	40c
Plums ℔ qt	10@15c
Grapes ℔ lb	10c
Tomatoes ℔ bush	40c
Green Corn ℔ doz	10c
Muskmelons apiece	5@25c
Watermelons apiece	5@25c
Squashes apiece	20

HAY.

Timothy, ℔ ton	8.00
Prairie, "	5.00@6.00
Slough, "	5.00

WOOD.

Hickory, ℔ cord	4.00@5.50
Oak, "	4.00

COAL.

Bituminous, ℔ ton	2.50
Anthracite, "	8 00

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce Hon. B. K Durfee, of Decatur, as a candidate for representative from the 29th senatorial district, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. H. Axton, of Maroa, as a candidate for representative from the 29th Senatorial District, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce Robert H. Hill, of Blue Mound Township, as a candidate for Representative from the Twenty-Ninth Senatorial District, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Macon Co. Democratic Convention.

Headquarters of the Macon county Democratic Central Committhe, July 12, 1880.

To the Democracy of Macon County:—You are hereby requested to meet at your respective voting places on Tuesday, August 10, 1880, to select delegates to the county convention to be held in the court house at Decatur, on

Saturday, August 14, 1880. at 1 P. M.,

for the purpose of nominating candidates for Circuit Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff and Coroner, and also to select delegates to the representative convention to be held hereafter. The basis of representation in said county convention will be one delegate for each forty votes or fraction over twenty votes cast for Tilden in 1876, which entitles the several townships and voting precincts to delegates as follows: Decatur, 1st dist., 6; 2d dist, 4 3d dist., 4; 4th dist., 5; Austin 2, Blue Mound 3, Friends Creek 4, Hickory Point 4, Harristown 3, Illini 3, Long Creek 4, Milam 1, Maroa 4, Mt. Zion 3, Macon 3, Niantic 4, Oakley 3, Pleasant View 4, Wheatland 3, Whitmore 2.

CHAS. P. HOUSUM, Chm.
ZACH. T. HUNDLEY, Sec.

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER.

It is the first and only remedy ever discovered that will undoubtedly cure all sore shoulders, sore backs, cuts, kicks, rope burns, scratches, grease and open sores of any kind on horses.

For sale by *J. G. STARR & SON.*

aug4wtf

HANCOCK CLUB MEETING

At the

COURT HOUSE,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 14,

Which will be addressed by

Dr. J. W. SHAW

—AND—

JACOB FRICK

of MACON, and others.

Let there be a full attendance of the Democracy. Republicans are invited to come out and hear what Democrats have to say.

BY ORDER EX. COM.

COAL AND WOOD!

McCLELLAND'S

Coal Yard.

OFFICE,

Cerro Gordo St., E. of Water.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF

COAL

HARD, SOFT, or

BLACKSMITH'S.

—FOR—

CORD OR STOVE WOOD AND KINDLINGS,

All of which will be furnished in LARGE or SMALL quantities, and at

REASONABLE RATES.

☞ Do not forget the place.

☞ Orders by mail from resposible parties will receive prompt attention.

R. McCLELLAND, DECATUR.

aug11-tf

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

J. D. WHEELER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

DECATUR, - ILL.

Residence, 34 West Main St. Office, over Smith's Drug Store, Water St.

Special attention given to diseasof wod&me children. j5-6—

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us, than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FOR SALE—As I desire to quit the Sewing Machine business, there is a good opportunity for some lively man to buy my stock of attachments and take my place. I also have a good Family Horse, good style, and gentle, which I will sell. For further particulars address, H. H. Wise, Blue Mound, Ill.

Anthony Thornton, J. C. Hostetler, E. E. Eldridge.

THORNTON, ELDRIDGE & HOSTETLER.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

DECATUR, - - - ILLINOIS

Office over Young Bros'. Grocery,

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD!

A positive and permanent cure guaranteed in all cases of Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of Urine, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise. This great remedy has been used with success for nearly ten years in France, with the most wonderful curative effects. It cures by absorption; no nauseous internal medicines being required. We have hundreds of testimonials of cures by this pad when all else had failed.

Ladies, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, or diseases peculiar to females, or in fact any disease ask your druggist for Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad, and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2.00 and you will receive the pad by return mail. Address U. S. Branch

FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, O.

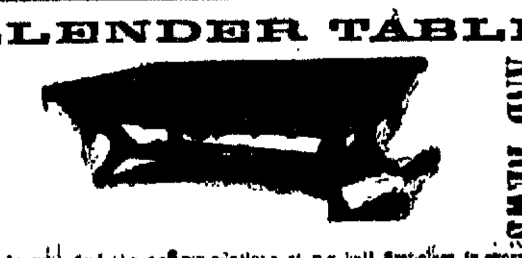
HUBBARD & SWEARINGEN, Sole Agents for Decatur.

Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad

positively cure fever and ague, dumb ague, Ague Cake, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia all diseases of the liver stomach and blood. The pad cures by absorption, and is permanent your druggist for this pad, and take no other. If he does not keep it, send $1.50 to the French Co. (U. S. Branch) Toledo, Ohio, and receive it by return mail. july7

COLLENDER TABLES!

THE BOSS



AND NEWS

Lovers of billiards will find the accommodations at my hall first-class in every respect, and equal to those of the large cities. Six first-class Collender tables. Parlors at the southeast corner of the public square. Wines, liquors and cigars on sale at the bar. july30f

BEST BARGAINS!

Ever offered in Illinois. Having bought the entire stock of the late firm of

GLUCKSPIECK & SCHLUS!

OF NEW YORK,

I am enabled to sell anything in the line of

WATCHES,
CLOCKS.
JEWELRY.
SILVERWARE.
OPTICAL GOODS.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

At figures below the lowest. I bought these goods at figures that enables me to sell them at wholesale prices and still make a reasonable profit, and will give my customers the benefit of my bargain. I wish to close out enough of this stock to meet the last payment on them October 1. Come early to secure these bargains.

H. POST.

STOVES!

300 to Select From New and Second Hand At All Prices.

BUY NOW!

Before the Cold Weather Finds You Out, and Save Money.

FURNITURE,
New and Second-Hand
SPRING BEDS,
MATTRESSES,
QUEENSWARE,
LOOKING GLASSES,

EVERYTHING for Housekeeping, all at Astonishing Low Prices, at

LIDDLE'S

july31m1

BEWARE OF FLIES.

We are now prepared to furnish leather fly nets and horse covers in any quantity and at low prices. Call and make your selections in time to use them with your fall plowing.

J. G STARR & SON.

aug4wtf

DR. R. C. DAWKINS

DENTIST

Office—Opera Block, over H. B. Lewis' Grocery Store.
Residence—No. 20 West Cero Gordo St.

Taylor's Hack Line

Runs to and from

ALL TRAINS.

Particular attention given to

PRIVATE CALLS

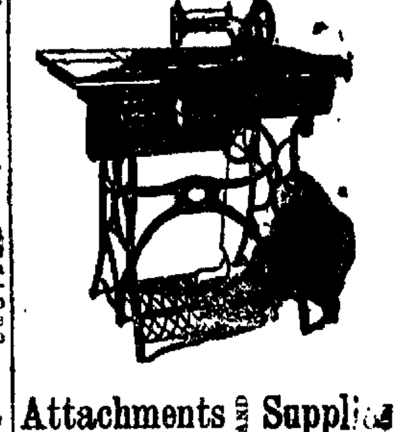
Orders should be left at Armstrong's Drug Store
B. F. TAYLOR,

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full direction and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

GENUINE

"SINGER"

Sewing Machines:



Attachments AND Supplies
for all kinds of
SEWING MACHINES.

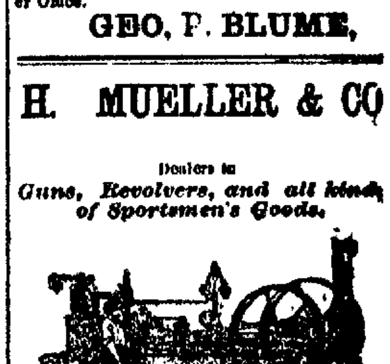
Any kind of machine repaired and warranted platters, Fringeing Machines, &c. &c. In fine everything for the sewing machine at the Singer Office.

GEO. P. BLUME,

H. MUELLER & CO

Dealers in

Guns, Revolvers, and all kinds of Sportsmen's Goods.



Also Gas Fixtures, Iron Lead and Brass Tubing and Fittings, Brass Valves and Cocks, Cistern Deep Well and Force Pumps.

RUBBER HOSE BELTING & PACKING

and all kinds of Machinists Supplies.

Engines, Agricultural Implements and all kinds of machinery Repaired.

Also Blacksmithing, Plumbing, and steam and Gas Fitting. All work warranted.
Cor. E. Main and State Sts. Decatur, Ill.

DR. J. M. BLYTHE,

DENTIST.

OFFICE—Opera Block, over H. B. Lewis' Grocery Store.
Residence—No. 20 West Cerro Gordo Street.

Going to Texas.

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned wishing to remove to Texas on or about the 20th of August next, offers at private sale at his residence, three miles east of Decatur, his personal property as follows:
25 Acres of Corn in the Field.
Cows and Young Cattle.
Farming Utensils of All Kinds.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
All of which will be sold cheap for cash. The farm of 160 acres will be for rent. Possession given on the 20th of August.

CHAS. B. MYERS.

Decatur, Ill. July 26, 1880.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Bernard Tighe, Deceased,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Bernard Tighe, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Macon county, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Decatur, on the third Monday of September A. D. 1880, being the first day of said term.

Decatur, Ill., July 30. A. D. 1880.
JOHN DINNEEN, Administrator.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE WANTED. 200 MORE OLD STOVES OF ANY KIND WANTED FOR CASH AT

LIDDLE'S

Mammoth Stores, Court House Blk

july31m1

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®